



LETTERS

A Battle of Giants

Sir: One point you failed to mention in your excellent article on the stock market [May 25] was the effect of the high surcharge on commissions for the small indiscouraging the little man who would like to share sincerely in American industrial progress, the marketeers will soon find themselves facing institutions only. Then we will see a battle of the gi-ants interested only in outsmarting each other. Trade-offs on huge blocks of shares may be common, and eventually brokers will disappear.

GEORGE MOORE Charlottesville, Va.

Sir: When 1,000,000 people, half of whom are probably in the \$10,000-to-\$18,000 bracket or better, are out of work largely because of Government spending cutbacks in aerospace and related industries. cannot help but have a slump [June 1]. It is simply a downward spiral; less income, less tax paid, less money spent; ergo more Government funds for unemployment

What ever happened to the good old adage, "It takes money to make money" The Nixon Administration had better beware, for this time it is not the blacks or other minority groups who are out of work, it is his precious Silent Majority, and I must say they asked for it by elect-

ing him. (MRS.) DOROTHY HOFFMAN Huntington Beach, Calif.

Sir: The overpowering force causing inflation has been and is the Federal Govit has taken in through recent years. President Nixon, your article notwithstanding ("Nixon has clearly let economic forces get out of hand"), is not solely responsible. Neither should labor and manage ment be made the whipping boys. How about the Congress living up to its responsibility of steing that the country lives within its means?

Just "a little controlled inflation" is not acceptable. What is required is balsound money and new labor legislation. in that order.
FRED G. WACKER JR.

North Chicago, Ill.

Sir: You quote President Nixon as being convinced that the recession at the end of the Eisenhower Administration cost him the presidency in 1960.

But you fail to point out that there were three recessions during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, and that the chief economic adviser during much of this period was Arthur Burns.

Most of the economic trouble now facing the nation must rest with Mr. Burns. When presidential policies don't work. Mr. Burns has a habit of saving that he disagreed with them at the time. But there is no evidence to suggest that Mr. Burns disagreed with the decision to eliminate the wage-price guidelines, or that he dis-agreed with the policy of trying to control inflation by relying almost entirely on tight money and high interest rates.

More than any other person, Mr. Burns was responsible for the Nixon program for controlling inflation. How unbelievable that he should have been rewarded for his mistakes by being made Chairman of the Federal Reserve. In this position Mr. Burns will be with us for a long time, where he will be in a key position to continue economic programs that place the cost of the war on the poor, the aged and the unemployed.

JOHN C. DAVIS Economist, President's New Port Richey, Fla.

Is Cambodia Necessary?

Sir: In your discussion of presidential war powers [June 1], you neglected to quote the most relevant part of the socalled Tonkin Gulf Resolution: ". . United States is, therefore, prepared, the President determines, to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective De-Treaty requesting assistance in defense

Did Congress need to be more explicit? South Viet Nam is a "protocol state," th Viet Nam is a "protocol state," "all necessary steps" for its defense can plainly include air, naval and ground action against all hostile forces and bases which threaten its security, whether be in Cambodia, in Laos or in North Viet Nom itself

KENNETH H.W. HILBORN Associate Professor of History University of Western Ontario

President Nixon was elected because he said he had a plan to extricate us from Southeast Asia, I see now why he did not tell us what that plan was. ROBERT M. STANLEY

Sacramento, Calif.

In an obvious effort to depreciate whatever our soldiers may have accom plished in Cambodia, you say: "The 1,700 tons of captured ammunition is a huge haul [June 1]. Yet two-thirds of it cal, ammunition used for antiaircraft pur-poses . . " As the father of a helicopter poses . . ." As the father of a helicopter pilot in Vict Nam, may I ask just what the hell is wrong with that? If all this ammunition had been intended to shoot the brats who are burning buildings, would you have depreciated its capture I deplore the shooting of any of our chil-

dren, whether they be brats or heroes. But let's give the herors equal TIME ALBERT BOYD SHARP Haddonfield, N.J.

Service and Disservice

Sir: I find your assertion that "a few res ignations might help" [June 1] to be both dangerous and absurd. The tragedy of this Administration lies in the near unanimity in the minds of its officials, and in the lack of opposition to its divisive pol-The Finches and Hickels are our last hope; if they go, no doubt their re-placements would be cust in the same unimaginative mold that characterizes Nix-on's official circle. Their resignations would deprive them of the publicity accorded high officials, rather than result in any great reassessment of policies. DAVID MARGOLICK

It is good to have a private airing of differing opinions within the Admin-istration. But once a policy has been adopt-ed, it is the clear duty of all members to either implement that policy with complete lovalty or resign. Only if the latter course

is chosen does one have the right to public expression of contrary view RICHARD G. MULLFORD

Dearborn, Mich.

War on Words

Sir: "In cold blood" killing in the Middle East is not limited to one side as your ar-ticle [June 1] suggests. Is not the killing in reprisal of the 13 Lebanese civilians nothing less than a calculated act of as much as the Israeli school-bus attack by the eight Popular Front Arabs? The important difference is that one is carried out by a few self-appointed, vengeful Arabs, condemned even by the Al-Falah, and not at all representative of the Arabs; the other one is implemented by the army of the government of Israel carrying out a blatant national reprisal polcy against the neighbors with whom it so cunningly purports to desire "peace.

You state that Israeli jets "accidentally" bombed an Egyptian industry, killing 80 workers, and that 30 Egyptian children were killed when the Israelis hit a build-"believed to be a military installation Yet when an Arab commits a killing it is billed as "murder" and all Arabs are blamed, Israeli killings are characterized just the unlucky happenings of war The killings are wrong on both sides and your wording is unfair.

NANCY FIGGINS HENDEREK Rockaway, N.J.

Sin Seeing the bodies of the Israeli children, and reading of their murder by bazooka "at pointblank range," one cannot help recalling the U.N. debates following the 1967 war and the lamentations of the Saudi Arabian ambassador who passionately accused Israel and the world of



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"not understanding the Arab mind," Now, perhaps, we do. CHARLES S. BRUMMER, M.D.

Rantoul, Ill. The Double Standard

Masters and Johnson's work [May 25] is unfortunately marred by their hyp-ocritical attitude toward women. They claim that it is unjust to deny treatment to single men for their sex problems, yet perfectly proper to deny treatment to single women! Their rationale is that women are taught that for them, sex belongs only in marriage; therefore treatment outside marriage would only complicate their problems

They are perpetuating our culture's ridiculous double standard, which in itself is the basis for many sex problems for both females and males. Their concern doesn't seem to extend to the wife rogates provided to male clients. In Masters and Johnson's own judgment, these women are going to end up with some terrific sex problems. The authors completely ignore those women who have chosen to remain single while maintaining an active sex life. Denving them treatment is clearly open discrimination against a large seg-

ANN KRUSE Davenport, Iowa

As a young married couple in our mid-20s, my husband and I are all too familiar with the sexual demands that have been placed upon our society, primarily by the advertising media. What woman today isn't made to feel sexually lacking she isn't celery-stalk slim, beautifully

made-up all the time and sexually appeased nearly that often? And consider the poor husband whose wife is in any way lacking these things. Amid all this con-fusion, the article on Masters and Johnson was somehow reassuring

MRS. LARRY A. BRANDT Scattle

Forum for Crisis

Springfield, Ill.

Sir: Re your story about the work of the Illinois constitutional convention a canceled appearance by former HEW Sec-retary John Gardner [May 25].

As president of the convention, I in-vited Mr. Gardner to speak on the con-stitutional implications of the urban crisis. It became apparent that Mr. Gard ner, after accepting our invitation to discuss this subject, decided that the war in Southeast Asia was of greater concern and was determined to speak on this question rather than the subject assigned.

Since the convention was obviously an inappropriate forum for Mr. Gardner's released talk, he was asked to respond directly to our invitation by speaking on the urban crisis and constitutional the urban crisis and constitutional remi-edies. This suggestion was rejected, and Mr. Gardner returned to Washington without addressing our convention. Re-ports that Cambodia and other issues not directly involved in our deliberations have been debated at the convention are erroneous. Charges that the action taken was politically motivated are not trme.

SAMUEL W. WITWER President Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention

Sound-Off on the SST

Sir: Considering the multifaceted disruption of our environment that this flying travesty will incur. I would rather spend a few extra hours in the sealed chambers of a conventional jet than land two hours early in an SST [June 1] on a nearly uninhabitable earth

MICHAEL S. BALIS, M.D. Sausalito Calif.

Sir: We already know too much about the SST's potential for wreaking enviit perform.

Going ahead with this monstrosity is like playing Russian roulette with all the chambers loaded.

DICK ALLIETTA Charlottesville, Va.

Expectation: Sloshed

Sir: If General Motors' physiological tester [June 1] is no more reliable than the cars it produces, I can't see how it will restrain enough drunk and deficient drivers to justify the extra cost and time in-volved. In fact, even if it works per-fectly, its installation in every car om-inously reduces the Government's expectation of human performance to the lowest common denominator: every man is now presumed sloshed until he demonstrates otherwise.

DAVID E. REYNOLDS Stanford, Calif.

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Herbert von



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LEVIN & SHAW WITH ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF BAR LEV

A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

N reporting this week's cover story Time's correspondents drew on long experience in the Middle East Marlin Levin, who has been TIME's man in Jerusalem for eleven years, toured the frontiers to speak with Israeli border troops. Along with Rome Correspondent John Shaw, who was making his 20th visit to Israel in the past two years. Levin talked with nine of the 13 generals on the Israeli general staff. On the other side of the Arab-Israeli lines, Beirut Bureau Chief Gavin Scott, who was interviewing officials in Egypt, began his week by breakfasting on the Nile and wound up reporting the melee at Amman Airport as American evacuees hoarded rescue planes. He was aided by Rome Bureau Chief Jim Bell, also a veteran Middle East hand In New York, the cover story was written by Spencer Davidson, edited by Ronald Kriss, and researched by Ursula Nadasdy.

The Soviet Union last week expelled Correspondent Stanley Cloud, a member of TIME's Moscow Bureau for nearly a year. Despite repeated inquiries by Time Inc. in both Washington and Moscow. Soviet officials have given no explanation for the ouster, which they accomplished simply by refusing to renew Cloud's visa and

"Mr. Cloud's expulsion," said Murray Gart, Chief of Correspondents, "is an arbitrary and highly irregular act that violates both the spirit and protocol of normal jour nalistic relations " Cloud served in the San Francisco bureau before going to Moscow, where he ably reported a wide variety of stories on subjects ranging from Soviet space shots to the policymakers in the Kremlin.

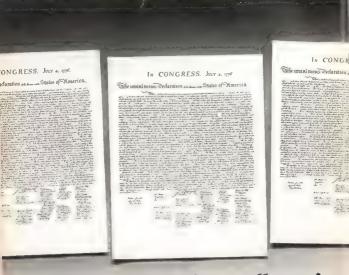
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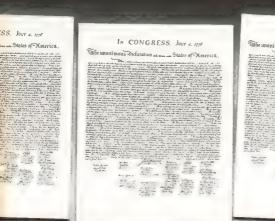
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TIME

THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES Flock to the Flagpole

Once, in a Norman Rockwell America, it was flown on Flag Day with what in retrospect seems a certain innocence aspiration and uncomplicated pride Too often now, the flag represents not one Nation, indivisible but a code of the country's fractured ideologies. On this Flag Day, the nation seemed decorated by some astonishingly commercial Barbara Frietchie Associates

It is not only policemen and construction workers who wrap themselves in bunting Gold flag pins are selling briskly at Tiffany's, and at Manhattan's '21." the maître d' determinedly passes out little enameled flags for the lapel With entirely different intentions-a mockery that is not always unaffectionate-the young wear flag shirts, flag ties, flag patches on their jeans

An outsider might think that Americans are in the spasms of an identity crisis How else to explain such a crowding around the flagpole? It is not an ignoble impulse-patriotism is not the last refuge of scoundrels. The last refuge is violent intolerance and, as the na tion is wisely beginning to distinguish, there are scoundrels on either side.

Up Scope

"I think America is lacking in men with, if I may use the term, male gonads," said Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis, "men who are willing to heve is right." Then the chief requested a 161% budget hike for fiscal 1971 from \$97 million to \$113 million With that, he would beef up his force to 7.010 men and increase his air force from four helicopters to ten

Some Angelenos were startled when Davis announced that besides his army and air force, next year he would be needing a navy as well. Although Davis later denied that he was serious, he had proposed to buy a police submarine for use against smugglers.

Interim Judament

Edward Kennedy last week announced for another six-year term as Senator from Massachusetts. On the basis of a Louis Harris poll, Kennedy seemed wise to disavow any presidential ambitions for '72. By 55% to 11', those surveyed agreed that on Chappaquiddick "he panicked in a crisis and should not be given high public trust, such as being President

Cave Art

One cigarette commercial tells women. "You've come a long way, haby to get where you've got to today." In another, an epicene prig snitches back his cigarettes from a girl and abandons her on a ski lift. Now some sympathizers with women's liberation have struck back with a poster combining the two motifs in what might be called guerrilla graphics. "Ads," as Marshall McLuhan says, "are the cave art of the 20th century





THE PRESIDENT PRESENTS HIS NEW LINEUP

Nixon: Boss

RICHARD NIXON predicted it months ago: 1970, he told his aides, would be the Administration's time of trouble and testing. He was only too prescient Indochina, the Middle East, the economy, the students, the Senate have taken turns showing their immunity to presidential will. The resulting image of apsed Executive control has greatly added to White House problems. But bad news often feeds as much on itself as on events. Despite his difficulties in a number of areas, the President has vigorously begun to assert his leadership in one of the most crucial areas of all,

the running of the U.S. Government Rapidly following up on his transfer of Robert Finch from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the White House, Nixon last week drafted another Cabinet officer, Labor Secretary George Shultz, to head the Office of Management and Budget, which comes to life in the White House on July 1. The creation of the OMB, 10gether with a new Domestic Affairs Council, had been announced in March Now Nixon's choice of Shultz to head the OMB, together with his transfer of Finch, makes the organizational changes more important than they appeared to be at first. The other personnel shifts CASPAR WEINBERGER, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and former state

finance director of California, joins the OMB as Shultz's deputy JOHN EHRLICHMAN, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs becomes ex-

ecutive director of the Domestic At-ROBERT MAYO, Director of the Budget Bureau, moves to the White House staff as a Counsellor to the President, which

could be a way station to a Cabinet post if more changes are yet to come JAMES HODGSON, now Shullz's Under Secretary and a former vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., succeeds

Shultz as Secretary of Labor Counterweight. The key to last week's changes is Shultz, who has risen from his peers on the Cabinet to gain Nix-





HODGSON, SHULTZ, NIXON, MAYO, WEINBERGER

<mark>in a</mark> Bad Year

on s total confidence as both an adviser and a doer (see box, following page). A Republican moderate who is liberal by this Administration's standards. Shultz is both a friend and potential ally of Finch's. Together they seem likely to introduce a new element within the White House, a counterweight to the relatively narrow conservatism of a number of the present top White House staffers Their recruitment in tandem indicates Nixon's realization that he has not been as well served by his immediate aides as he might have been [Time cover, June 81 One of the most frequent criticisms of the White House recently has been that the President has become insulated from independent viewpoints and wide-angle advice

As Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Shultz and his staff will be expected to superintend overall execution of Government programs. Besides hunting down superfluous activities. OMB will assume the staff and functions of the present Bureau of the Budget, including its efficiency-expert role Mayo had been expected to head the enlarged operation. The fact that he was bypassed is significant. Mayo, a skilled economist with nearly 20 years of federal service, is not an innovator a policymaker or an advocate who can fight effectively for his point of view Shultz is all three Further Mayo has not had a private conversation with Nixon for several months. Shultz has had ready access to the President

When Y. How Thus it is doubtful that Mayo could have mustered the weight to hold his own against men the Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman two of the addes closes to Nixon. Shult's expected to have that clout Moreover, Shult's new deputs, Weinberger though on the FTC for only six months, has fast established a reputation as a

tough, reform-munded administrator Like Shultz, Weinberger owes his selection to ment and performance rather than long personal service to the President He too may bring a new viewpoint to White House deliberations

The big question is how power will be divided in the new line-up The choice of Ehrlichman to head the Domestic Afters Council a body that is to trank with the National Security Council, was the property of the Council of the Counci

Whole Passel. Nixon observed that he was "finally bringing real business management at the very highest level into the Executive Branch of Government." But separating goals from their execution may be more difficult than it sounds On paper, Ehrlichman and Shultz will be equals, each with his own staff, each with his own line of communication to the President Haldeman will continue as overall coordinator of White House activities. How the setup works out will depend on the durability and chemistry of the individuals involved It will be Ehrlichman's task to pull together and reconcile the aspirations of the individual operating such departments as HEW, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development After the President decides what should be done, it will be up to Shultz's office to police the execution

Ehrl chman is not primarily an idea man Nor is he an expert in any one domestic field. He is likely, therefore, to have competition from both Shultz and Finch each of whom has had more experience in Government than Lawver Ehrlichman from Seattle Finch notes that he will be involved with a "whole passet of things," including "what our agenda of social needs ought to be once we get the Viet Nam Wai out of the way." In establishing the two new bodies, Nixon was obviously trying to make the vast federal bureaucracy more responsive to White House policy. In choosing new White House talent. Nixon seemed to be say ing that he wanted more vigorous intellects close by to help set that policy as well as to carry it out

No Kind Words, Yet Nixon was not throwing open the doors to internal dissent. That the President is growing impatient with controversial subordinates was apparent in last week's sudden dissensals of James Allen as Commissioner of Education in HEW. A progressive Republican widely respected by fellow educators, Allen was ousted without any of the kind words that normally ac-

Finch's Try for Vindication

DESPITE Robert Finch's many problems in running the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, he requested six more months in that post when the President asked him to join the White House staff In an interview with TIME Correspondent Simmons Fentress, Finch said, "I told him you have some good periods and had pegods in a department that big, and we had some things coming up. I told him I wanted to go out on the upbeat He wouldn't accept it. He said he had some other moves he wanted to make and he felt a strong need to do it then

One move, it developed last week, was the firing of James Allen as Com missioner of Education—a decision made in the White House but exocuted by Finch in his last dava in HEW Secretary Many HEW staffer-were already restive over the department's inability to withstand conservative pressure from the White House; had Finch stayed on after Allen's dismissal, a further result of that pressure, his position in HEW would have been further undermined

Finch was painfully aware of the internal criticism of his stewardship. Shortly before Nixon informed him of his transfer to the White House Finch, while taking a doctor's-order set, was planning to cope with those objections. His aim, as one associate put it, was to be "more assertive, provide stronger leadership, get more policy attack". Thus his desire for another ux, months in which to vinder us months in which to vinder us months in which to vinder us.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a liberal Democrat, has offered differing viewpoints. But Moymhan, never a Nixon intimate, plans to leave the Administration this year.

company separations from Government service. The White House instead that Allen's public criticism of the Cambodian decision had nothing to do with his release, after all, Nison on May 8 and said: "Everybody in this Admin-stration should have the right, after considering all the factors, to speak out and express his views." But after Allen did speak out on May 21, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure seemed to be only a matter of mild speak out on May 12, his departure with the mild speak out of the mild speak out on May 12, his departure of the mild speak out of t

Adverse Ruling, Finch, Allen's boss, did not try to explain the dismissal, though he did attempt to take responsibility for it. White House Press Secretary, Ron Ziegler made it appear that he Pressident had been unhappe with Allen himself middly observed that he had been unable to fill vital posts because of White House insistence that poutfail and the pressident process of the president process of the pression of the pression

uine racial integration.

patronage be a factor in appointments Interior Secretary Walter Hickel,

whose leaked letter to the President helped make Nixon's isolation in the White House a byword, has been subsected to another kind of discipline. Nixon has decided to create two new bodies-a National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in the Commerce Department and an inde pendent Environmental Protection Ad-Hickel's responsibilities in fighting pollution. Nixon called Hickel in to tell him, in effect, that he would not be Washington's Mr. Environment, Hickel's early departure from the Administration would not be surprising. When the Government disclosed last week that it wanted to cancel some federal oil leases in the befouled Santa Barbara Channel in order to create a marine-life sanctuary (see THE ENVIRONMENT), the word came from the White House, not Interior

It is uncertain whether the decision about new agencies would have gone differently if Hickel had never written his letter. The upshor, however, was that the disturber of the peace got an adverse ruling and, as in the Shultz appointment. Nixon chose to go outside the established bureaucracy to get the arrangement he wanted.

rangement he wanted. While crase dominate the news, Nixon is quietly going ahead with the busimess at hand at list owe prescribed and the season of the

Willing to Fiddle, Amid the reorganization announcements last week, the Administration brought out its revised welfare reform program, which the Sen-

The President's (Incremental) Analyst

Orneal Part SHLLIZ 49, numed has tweethy President Nison to head his powerful new Office of Management and Budget, peers through his spectacles with the donnish calm of a cholar about to address a graduate seminar. He comes by his professorial reverve quite naturally, he took a Ph D m industrial economics at M.I. I. and we have the model of the professorial reverse with the professor and the professor of the professor and the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business until Nixon picked him to be Secretary of

Labor The pedagogic style stays with him At a National Press Club luncheon in Washington, for example, he begon his answer to a question about the economy by observing: "There are three increments in the analysis." He candidly admits an obvious truth: "I am not a phrasemaker."

In fact it is precisely Shultz's thoroughness and his disdain for the dramatic that has shot him skyward in the estimation of Richard Nixon, a man who prizes tidiness and detachment While he is a onetime Democrat and distinctly left of the Nixon Administration's center, he prefers to consider himself "result oriented," an empirical, professional problem solver. When he met the press just after his appointment to the Cabinet in December 1968, he said that he was "a generalist," and added that he hoped the President would seek his edvice on matters outside the narrow Labor Department bailtwick, Nixon

has done just that. "The President's problems have taken one hell of a lot of his time." says a Labor Department aide. Shultz won his White House letter last summer during the intramural debate over the Nixon welfare program, which set off some of the sharpest infighting this Administration has seen. Liberals and conservatives differed heatedly over such questions as aid to the working poor and the concept of a guaranteed income. Nixon found the squabbling unseemly. He put John Ehrlichman, the top domestic policy sergeant in his palace guard, in charge of finding a compromise, and

told Ehrlichman to enlist George Shoatz Shultz put together a package that everyone could live with, and from then

on Nixon kept handing him things One was the chairmanship of a study group on the vastly complicated, politically sensitive problem of regulating oil imports. Shultz protested to Nixon that he knew nothing about it, Nixon, by then competely familiar with Shultz's studious and evenhanded methods, replied: "That swhy! I want 50..."

Nixon also made Shultz vice chairman of the Cabinet Committee on School Desegregation, Shultz was one of those who persuaded Nixon to make \$1.5 billion available for aid to desegregating schools in the North and South He can be tenacious as well as persuasive When the Administration's Ph adelphia Plan" for integrating workers on federal construction jobs was rejected by U.S. Comptroller General Elmer Staats because it established, in effect, racial quotas for hiring, which are illegal under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Shultz got a contrary ruling from Attorney General John Mitchell, and that ruling has since been upheld by a U.S. District Court judge

Whether he is wrestling with all imports or working out the settlement in the Congress ensemble the the testlement in the Congress ensemble the Settlement in the Congress ensemble the Settlement in the Settle

H's temper flares rarely Recently.



SHULTZ PLAYING TENNIS

ate Finance Committee had sent back for improvement. The new version at tempted to meet some of the committee criticism by adding devices to excited the committee that Government assistance to improvement of the committee of th

The welfare scheme, the the White House reorganization and the personnel shifts, sounds both logical and promising. Nixon is trying to show his critics that he has not been cowed by adversity, that he is able to tinker with the mechanism, that he maintains more control than his adversaries would have it seem In he end, the approach could say that the maintain his bad were so only half over mains the bad wear is only half over mains the bad wear is only half over

after he ended an unsatisfactory meeting with a contractors' group over black employment, the contractors stayed in the conference room arguing loudly after Shultz had left. He charged back in and brusquely ordered them out.

Normally the Shultz style is placed White he works a full day that ordinarily starts at 8 a.m., he manages to find time for his family: his wife is a former Army nurse, and they have five didren. He occasionally unwinds at tennis or golf

Not everything about the Nixon Administration enchants Shuftz, but he generally keeps his doubts to hinwelf. He is known to deplore what he considers to be the continuing divisive rhetore. Of Vice President Agnew, and he has conceded that Nixon's decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia altenated large numbers of the young Nomethebus decision began to the concept of the property of the condense, profession to the condense, profession to the condense, profession to the condense of the condense profession to the condense of the cambodian actual.

That sense of discretion is one more quality that has put Shultz high on Nixon's list of favorites. When some Cabinet members complained recently that they had trouble getting through to the President, Shultz said drily that he himself had no difficulty. Shultz has been one of only four Cabinet members -the others are Mitchell, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and Secretary of State William Rogers-whose calls always reach the President immediately With that head start in Nixon's esteem Shultz should have no trouble getting his ideas across in the White House "Give him a year," says one Labor Department aide, "and he'll be running the place."

No Confidence on Cambodia

SHOWMANSHIP and semantics between the overtake substance as the Integring argument between Presentent Nixon and a clear majority of U.S. Senators over his decasion to send troops into Cambodia went into its fourth week White Senate sentiment still ran against Nixon, time was on his side as U.S. troops prepared to pull out by the June 30 deadline.

The Administration sent a carefully selected group of hawkish Senators, Congressmen and Governors off on a quickie tour of battlefields and briefings in South Viet Nam and Cambodia. The 13-man mission used seven helicopters to drop in on a muddy mountaintop firesupport base six miles inside Cambodia They had been preceded by three barbers, who clipped the shagey locks of G.I.s outfitted in fresh fatigues for the impending visit. Artillery pieces were moved to drier ground, a pathway and railing were constructed to facilitate inspection of an enemy arms cache and enclosures were erected around open-air latrines to provide VIP privacy. The visitors were treated to a spectacular aer tal bombardment of a nearby hillside, although no one claimed that there were enemy troops on it. A colonel called the attack "reconnaissance by fire

Glowing Words. After four days in Indochina, the group headed home -with a rest stop in Honolulu-while Presidential Counsellor Bryce Harlow wrote a glowing report of the success of the Cambodia invasion. His words were toned down before the team presented the report personally to the President. It called the Cambodia operation a certain short-term military success that helped ensure that U.S. troops would be withdrawn from South Viet Nam on schedule, or possibly even faster The only dissenter was New Hampshire Senator Thomas J McIntyre, a Depa ocrat, who said that the action had wid ened the war" and might prolong rather than curtail U.S involvement

The favorable report failed to have its intended effect on the Senate debate over whether the President could use federal funds to finance future U.S. troop movements in Cambodia or to support foreign troops in defending the present Cambodia government against the Communists. The first critical vote on such restrictions, embodied in the Cooper-Church amendment to a military funding bill, came on a pro-Nixon move by West Virginia's Democratic Senator Robert Byrd. He offered a provision that would remove any restrictions against a future move into Cambodia if the President considered it necessary for the protection of U.S. troops in South Viet Nam Since that was the Administration's public rationale for the initral Cambodian venture. Byrd's change would have effectively nultified the Cooper-Church proposal

The White House then backed the



"HII WE RE THE NONPARTISAN DELEGATION
SENT BY THE PRESIDENT TO INVESTIGATE THIS
GLORIOUS HOLY WAR HERE IN CAMBODIA!"

Bird amendment and the issue became in effect a vote of confidence in the President on Cambodia. As Idaho's downs Senation Fraink Church put it: "We stand up now, or we roll over the confidence of the confidenc

The debate will continue as Repubbeans offer other amendments that might ease the restrictions on the President or at least delay a final vote until the issue seems academic. Much of the intensity already is going out of the argument as the public temper cools If the Senate does pass the Cooper Church language, the House is not expected to go plong, and even if it did, the Prestdent would surely yeto the bill. Yet the issue is not meaningless. What is really at stake is a highly political proposition whether the Senate will in effect censure the President for taking milstary action in Cambodia without its consent. Nor is congressional impatience with the Administration's explanations of its war policy limited to the Senate doves. The House voted overwhelmingly (223-101) last week to send its own twelve-man fact-finding team to "study all aspects of U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia" and to report back within 45 days. Explained Mississippi Democrat Gillespie V. Montgomery who proposed the House mission "We're tearing ourselves apart over this business Let's find out for ourselves what is happening over there "

Police: Tales of Three Cities

Policemen do society's dirty and deaspectus Joh for modest renunceation and leve pointuels. In this transled time particularly, they are trapped in a crossfire of contending factions vulnerable to criticum for being too hard no root of some state of the content of the content

New York: Tommy the Traveler

A year ago, a handsome, tense, sleme youth known only as "Tonny the Traveler" appeared at Hobart College in Geneva, NY, and began to preach let eliminate the calment of the summarization to anyone who would laten the claimed to be an S.D.S. organizer, and his principal converts were two were fascimated by his violent rhetoric To them he taught the uses of the MI carbine and demonstrated the construction of various types of fire bounds with the converse of the MI carbine and demonstrated the construction of various types of fire bounds.

Last month his efforts seemed to have come to fruition when two of the stuulents were arrested for allegedly firebombing the campus ROTC office. Iocated in a dormitory where 120 students were sleeping. The fire was put out without any injuries. That was fortunate because Tommy the Traveler, the zealous revolutionary, was in fact an undercover potieenan.

Harcasment. After the ROTT file. Tommy came under increasing pressure from his immediate employer, the On-time County hearth's office, to 'produce was to lead an on-campps marquam but on June S in a sheriff's care, carrying a side arm and accompanied by a sheriff's depuis, exernal Ceneva city, a sheriff way exernal Ceneva city, and the control police. The raid blew Tom-wix cover, and when it was over, he retired to his Geneva apartment, presum-ship to prepare for his next undercover

The incident probably would have ended there had not angered students seized on the fact that the month before. Tommy had struck Hobart's assistant dean of students, Ted Theismever, and threatened a student's life Soon after a John Doe complaint charging him with harassment was filed Why. the students now demanded, had the complaint never been served? In an interview broadcast last week on Walter Cronkite's CBS Evening News, Ontario County Sheriff Ray Morrow replied, hecause he was only doing the job he was hired to do. Morrow defended Tommy's actions as necessary to build up his credibility to radical students. As for instructing students on how to build bombs, then urging them to use them. said Morrow, "There's a lot of difference between showing how to build a bomb and building one." What that difference was, he never made clear, although the former, he indicated, was perfectly proper behavior for a police agent attempting to infiltrate student radcals. He did, however, finally have



TOMMY IN CAR
The revolutionary was a cop.

Tommy delivered to court, where he was charged with harassment and released on \$25 bail.

By this time, word of Tommy's actitives had specad to neighboring universities, and tales of similar exploits began to filter back to Hobart, Tommy the Traveler, it seemed, had been a familiar figure among radicals in upstate New York colleges since 1967

His presence had been rumored at Cornell, Syracuse University, the State University of New York at Buffalo, Al-fred University and Keuka College and most recently. Hobart He invariably and wherever the went, volence seemed to follow He was also said to have been at the head of the assault force that marched on the South Vietnamese embassy during last fail's demonstrations enthangly the state of the state of the south Vietnamese and the south Vietnamese and the south of the state of the south Vietnamese and the south Vietnamese and the south Vietnamese and the south Vietnamese and Viet

gyai or Singkata P. Tongyai, 26, of Warrington, Pa

If Tommv the Traveler was indeed so well traveled, the question arrses whether he was an employee of the Ontario County sheriff's office the entire time. Time Correspondent Frank McCulloch spoke with Sheriff Morrow in an effort to find out.

Q How long has Tommy worked

for you?

A Two and one-half months.

Q. Where did he come to you from?

A. I can't say that. But he did come highly recommended

Q. Can you tell us by whom?
A. No, I really can't.

Q. Was it another law-enforcement agency? Was Tommy actually a police officer for the last two or three years?

A. I can't tell you because I promised those people—the ones who sent him to me—I would never tell who they were or anything else about it

Thus the question remains. Who sent Tommy to Sherriff Morrows? The FBi? Some other national or state lawen-forcement agency concerned with radicals? Whoever were Tommy's employers, the incident will rentifice a belief aiready widely held among the young that much seemingly radical violence is in fact the work of police agencies out discredit the radical movement.

The use of undercover agents to infiltrate unberview or otherwise dangerous organizations is not new in the U.S.; it is a defensible practice. But what happens to such agents who actually get involved in illegal activities? Tommy's fire-homb lessons to young, mileable students seem to represent a serious breach of law-enforcement responsibility. The fire-hombing of the Hobart ROTC building might never have happened had Tommy not invitgated it.

California: The Besieged

This February, when radical students from the Unaversity of California, Santa Barbara, humred down the Bank of America hranch office at falls Visto. the Nack A majority of moderates, on and off campus, condemned the act and tudeology that sparked it as outrageous in the weeks that followed, most moderates denied that police and public of moderates denied that police and public of munity's small crideal faction, despite the accelerately police shooting of Students Vision (1994).

Then two weeks ago a grand jury indicted 17 youths in connection with
the burning, although some seemed
clearly innocent (two of the accused
were actually in juil at the time of the accused
were actually in juil at the time of the set
to the streets to protest the indictment,
the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors slapped a 7:30 pm. cuffew
on the entire community and culled in
the Los Angeles County sheriffs riot
there had been 667 arrests, many inthere had been 667 arrests, many inwolving faculty and local residents, and

numerous reports of police brutality. As the complaints mounted, the moderates' disgust with the police approached their feelings for the radicals. Time Correspondent Jon Larsen went to Isla Vista last week and talked with many of its augry resultents. His report

Jeff Stewart, 25, an electronics technician who is leaving home this week to report to the Marines, sums up the attude of many in Bid Steat, "The only titude of many in Bid Steat, "The only time you ever saw pohce around here was when they were making basts. But these latest police actions have gotten more people like me mad at the eops. They stopped my wrife the other night, made her get out of the car and walk a mile and a half back to our apartment with our eleven-month-old baby

McKinley, 26, by mistake. He was not allowed to make a phone call and spent the right in jail before he was released. "I suspect there is some police brutality going on." McKinley said afterward. "In jail, I heard complaints from dozens of kids. There have been too many complaints for some not to be true."

Thurmond Clavion, 18, a tool and the maker and staunch Nixom man was among the many citizens arrested. The first night of the curfew, Clayton was standing outside his front door with a 15-year-old friend of his wife's nephew when they were jumped from behind by two policemen. 'I told them I lived a few feet away and that my wife and three-year-old daughter were right behind that door.' he said, 'but they just wouldn't listen They told me to shut

shins instead of the head, you've got to figure something is wrong.

The curfew was dropped last Finds, but such was the digast for both police and radicals following the outbreak with some readenies are considering leaving Isla Vista. Patricia Thompson, 25 the mother of 1st operations, 25 to be and works in the 801c office on campus, 5 she said. "We want to move out of Isla Vista. The problem is, the only transfer my husband could get would be to go back to Viet Nam. Right now at looks like a coss-up."

Chicago: Truth and Elrod

During last October's Weatherman rampage, Chicago Assistant Corporation Counsel Richard Elrod was paralyzed from the neck down. Police lost no time arresting his alleged assailant, Brian Flanagan, 22, and charging him with attempted murder. Since then, however, neither the authorities nor Elrod has shown much interest in prosecuting the case After a grand jury reduced the charge against Flanagan to aggravated battery, the prosecution consented to three continuances. The reason for their reluctance seems political, not judicial Campaigning in a wheelchair, Elrod is running for sheriff, and the trial can only hurt his campaign

According to police and newspaper reports at the time, Flanagan attacked Eirod with a pipe, breaking his neck But according to two witnesses, Etrod's millines are the result of his own actions, not Flanagan's. Richard Hinchion, 43, an insulating contractor from Munster, Ind. says that Flanagan was running from the police when Elrod, apparently responding to a cry of "Stop tha man" joined the chase Attempting a football-style block, he bowled Flanagan over, then crashed headfirst into the wall of a restaurant. Michael Rollins, 35, a reporter for Chicago radio station WCFL, confirms Hinchion's story. He was conducting a running interview with Elrod when Elrod broke away to tackle the fleeing Flanagan, Rollins told nolice what he saw, then told his story to investigators from the office of the state's attorney. He was not asked to

tell it to the grand jury Acknowledging the accuracy of the witnesses' statements, the prosecution admits that its case against Flanagan is shaky. Still it has no intention of dropping the charge against the Weatherman Police claim that Flanagan kicked Elrod after the tackle. The prosecution is obeying an obscure Illinois law when he responded to the police call to stop Flanagan, and that Flanagan, "knowing Elrod to be a person summoned and direcred by a peace officer," committed an aggravated battery simply by colliding with him. But the prosecution would rather not argue the case at all at this time. It hopes instead to continue it, possibly until after the No-



POLICE HANDCUFF YOUTHS IN ISLA VISTA And a deputy D.A. by mistake.

I'm not so much in sympathy with the students as I am anti-cop."

Among those most upset are apartment-building managers. Claiming they were in ' hot pursuit" of rock- and bottlethrowing students, police broke into apartments throughout the week, sometimes kicking in doors throwing furniture, and breaking personal property and bones in the process "I think the police have gotten out of hand," says Jean Harlan, manager of the House of Lords apartment complex, where many students live. "I have respect for the police, but I don't see any point in these unnecessary beatings. They took one boy and kept jabbing him in the throat with a nightstick, asking him, 'Did you throw a rock v

Like Trash. The police sweeps were so indiscriminate that one night they arrested Deputy District Attorney Patrick my mouth or they'd beat my head in. Before this happened, I had a negative attitude toward the students and sympathy for the police. But I just didn't know how bad it was. These cops treat you like trash. I think they have created the whole problem here."

Toss-Up. If some, like Thurmond Clayton, were outraged, many others were radicalized by the police action Harry Andelgib, 23, was one of the moderates who protected the bank from student radicals. Last week he was purisoned the curfew when the police gassed him and beat him with clubs, opening a head wound that took five stitches to close. "The always maintained that there were a few pigs and lots of cops." he said "Now it seems there are more pigs than I thought. When the gentlest op is the one who beats you on the

TIME ESSA

THOUGHTS ON A

TIME's Managing Editor, Henry Grunwald, recently completed a three-week tour of the U.S. His

As one moves through today's America, a set of terms from South Africa comes to mind, verkrampte meaning literally "the cramped ones." or "the closed minded," and verligie, literally "the enlightened ones or "the open-minded" Perhaps those terms define the most significant division in our deeply divided

One is tempted to speak, in Disraeli's phrase, of two nations-"two nations between whom there is no intercourse and no sympathy; who are as ignorant of each other's habits, thoughts, and feelings, as if they were dwellers in different zones or inhabitants of different planets." Perhaps that picture, originally drawn of 19th century England, is too extreme, too simple, too alarmist. But if we are not yet two nations, surely

we are in the grip of two realities.

In one view of reality, America is under attack from junior barbarians devoid of all respect and patriotism, spoiled by permissive parents and spineless college administrators, misguided by essentially subversive professors and other intellectuals; under attack also from blacks ungrateful for the favors done them and unwilling to work hard enough when crime is so much easier and more tempting. In the other view. America is ruled by a hypocritical Establishment that prates of virtues it does not practice, instead putting profit above all else, fighting an immoral was for material gain and in pursuit of some insane imperialism, and racist to the very marrow of its white bones

On the one side law-and-order, honor, country, decency pitted against treason, anarchy, filth, immorality. On the other, freedom, justice, "the people" against entrenched power, blind chauvinism, blood lust and repression. Two visions: two ghastly caricatures, accepted as truths by more and more Americans

But still far from totally accepted. There are countless gradations between the two visions, and a gen uine tortured desire not to surrender to the extremes. We must urgently recognize that Middle America is a myth if it denotes a single-minded, Agnewite bloc, the home or heartland of the Silent Majorsty America is not divided between Middle Amerit ins on one side, and radicals plus their sympathizers on the other Middle America itself is divided, and perhaps that is hopeful

The Real Polarization Is in America's

Heart

The division is not easy to label. It is certainly not between Republicans and Democrats, nor necessarily between conservatives and liberals. It is most nearly between verkrampte and verligte. Obviously, these terms originate in a totally different context. Obviously, it would be utterly false to present the conflict in America today as a contest between the children of light and the children of darkness But within every state, within every community-and within many individuals-there is a conflict between impulses: merely to condemn or somehow to understand, merely to shut out change or somehow to move with it.

Therefore the real polarization, the crucial struggle, is not between Middle America and all the rest It is everywhere, it is within Middle America-it is within America's own heart

in earlier times of crisis, there always were certain very American talismans to which one could turn for reassurance. Now the magic does not seem to work any more. One source of comfort used to

be the sheer size of the land the vastness of America, surprising again and again no matter how often one had gl mpsed it from plane or train, always promised that there was enough room for everyone, enough space to dwarf all factions and conflicts. Now the huge stretches seem oddly empty, even useless despite the abundance they produce, and one is all too conscious of the fact that our fate is being decided in the crowded cities. For them, the wide spaces have little meaning except at times by way of mock-

Another source of comfort used to be the countless signs of American inventiveness and ingenuity. a tradition stretching from colonial tinker to modern technocrat, asserting not only mastery over nature but also a sly, triumphant outwitting of every kind of adversity. It was the frontier spirit mechanized. De spile the triumph of the moon voyages, that spirit now seems suddenly unequal to mundane problems: they are beyond the powers of technological or sci-

entific tinkering

Perhans the greatest source of comfort used to be the plain common sense and decency of most Americans, the more or less good-humored willingness to see the other side of a dispute. Possibly that tolerance has always been a bit more illusion than fact. Today, at any rate, you find people everywhere whose common sense is consumed by anger, whose decency is limited to their own kind, whose tolerance is only for those who substantially agree with them, and whose openness to change lasts only as long as change does not seriously unsettle them. There seems to be developing a kind of American tribalism that is not wholly new, but is taking more virulent forms than ever before

A few scenes.

EL DORADO, KANS. It's pronounced El Do-ray-do, but the symbolic significance of the name is hard to escape. A town of 13,000 people, solid houses, wellkept lawns and quiet streets on which Andy Hardy might be expected to appear at any minute. A town with a junior college of truly distinguished architecture, sitting like a graceful fortress-shrine in the windy Kansas plain A town with a gleaming computerized newspaper plant to keep up with the outside world Except that the town doesn't really want to keep up. Says the paper's publisher: "If we had our way, we'd build a fence around this town We don't want your Mickey Mouse problems. We don't need them." The real "new isolationists" do not want to withdraw from foreign countries: the publisher and his like-minded fellow townsmen are, if anything, interventionists. But they do want to withdraw from New York; Lindsayland and the other big U.S. cities are more alarming now than the jungles of Indochina or the wiles of Europe. The world overseas represents almost an escape from America

In the country club with its placid hilltop view, a group of El Dorado's most solid citizens reflects the town's bitter confusion about the war As elsewhere. there is the danger of turning the conflict into a morality play Honor, freedom, the future of America. say those who echo the President; crime and shame, say the radicals, quoted daily on TV and in the press. Those in the middle who cannot live with either version are increasingly beleaguered. Most people still talk about making a stand against Communism, though they are increasingly unsure whether Viet Nam represents the right place or the right method. Here, as elsewhere, even the fiercest hawks tend to say that getting into the war was a mistake

TROUBLED EL DORADO

in the fixe place. It is not so much that El Dorado people support the war as that they are agreed by radical attacks on the country, the President, the arradical forces. The President, they arrage, must know what he is doing. One gets the distinct impression that if the country of the properties of the country of the c

One line is heard almost as often as the one about Viet Nam having been a mustake, even the angriest critics of the young concede that "they have apoint, they have some valid criticisms." The Methodist minister in the group speaks up for the young for their idealism, for the need to hear them creamed or Jackell youth is distinctly a minority position. One cive leader observes "Well, maybe we need a little repression" The young radicals in the words of a woman member of the school board "are traitors and they should be about the words of a woman member of the school board "are traitors and they should be freated as traitors".

Later that night, some of the local radicals assemble in a rickety frame house by the railroad tracks, amid scented candles and tequila. They do not seem especially traitorous, a dozen people in their 20s, a young nunister, some teachers, some Vista and other OEO workers. The stories about trouble in El Dorado spill out, kids busted for selling an underground paper, a teacher dismissed for his unorthodox ways, poor people and blacks (El Dorado has only a few) deprived of their rightful unemployment benefits. The complaints are utterly earnest, sincere, not negligible set not mathis community is still symbolic-repression still more verbal than actual, dissent still token and vague. It is perhaps significant that most of these dissenters have come to El Dorado-in a rather touching desire to help-from other communities. El Dorado has to import its rebels. But this does not mean that it fails to be troubled indeed fortured, by the same fears as the rest of the country, for no fence can keep them out

KENT STATE. The gently rolling green campus is deserted except for a couple of men with tape measures and sketch pads who are still trying to map the recent shootings. Taylor Hall, which houses the School of Journalism, stands massive and not quite graceful on solid, modern pillars, a temple to the American faith in education as salvation. Barely noticeable signs gradually enter one's field of vision; half a dozea stakes in the ground with white tags to show where builtets struck; a chalked outline of one body, made by the police, already beginning to fade; an angry red cross painted on the ground to mark the place where another student was killed. Not far away stand the deserted women's dormitories. Through the uncurtained, trustingly improtected windows one sees the scenes of hasts departure. The bunk beds are unmade, pillows and blankets on the floor; irons stand upended between containers of Sea Mist spray starch and Love cosmet ics. Snapshots of boyfriends-who could have been among the dead, the wounded, the rioters, the bystanders, or possibly the Guardsmen-are tucked in mirror frames One of the beds carries the gryptic sign Will COME TO CLOUD 9

A little later, in nearby Akron, the hundsome wife of a well-known evangelist discusses the events of Kent State She has just come from the morning service. where her husband preached eloquently on the importance of parental love and guidance in the home. She herself had sung, to a backing of country guitars and choir, a hymn intoning "O what love we have in Jesus." Now, her eyes flashing, she says fiercely: "I would rather see my sons dead, dead in their caskets, than to see them tear down the flag or insu t their country like those kids at Kent " Under other circumstances, one might admire such passion, the stuff of Greek tragedy But now one can only be appalled by the bitter, unforgiving spirit, the flash of hate that has led so many other people to say more or less openly "It served them right; they had it coming

Are we really a law-shiding people? A lot of Americans seem to want order, but not law. They regard the law as applying to people who behave themselves in the first place, the notion that the law is supplying to people who behave themselves in the first place. The notion that the law is looked. True, the backshal was incorrable, a "fittle re-pression" was necessary given the extraordinary provications. Still, the frightening fact is that so many people seem ready to use bullets against stones, or

clubs against words

Not all, by any means. In a half-empty union hall, a black shop steward, one of Akron's striking rubber workers, says. "I hear a lot of the guys on the ps.k
et line saying that shooting was too good for those
kids at Ken! But I tell them: if this strike gets ugly,
with that same Guard could be coming after us."
Countless others today are leading quiet battles for reaon and self-counted, and them. A shong them are
unnumerable cops who keep their tempers. Among
them one could name the Governor of lowa, Robert
Ray, a man who certainly does not condone campus
rots but who reacts to them with measured calm
Among them is the mayor of Indianapolis, Richard
Lugar, who runs are explosive city could yand fairly.

Among them also is a leading Republican politician from Clevalend who recalls he days as a Marine and how he was sent to restore order after an integration riot in a Southern town. He tells with lingering pride—and with contempt for pancky ametication—and the took over that town. "I told mix men, "You turn over every single builtet to me, and any son of a blich who firet one shot in this place is going to have his ass in a sling and a coord-martial to beats." The full rough of the control of the

when the state of the state of

In Wichita and elsewhere in the Midwest, the blacks are at worst a threat, at best "a problem."



A Lot of People Want Order But Not Law





Men of good will break it down into its components -jobs, housing, doutstin, crime. However necessary such a breakdown may be, it has the odd effect of delyenough, it is among some of the blue-collar people, the where sheer, visceral prejudice is strongest, that you get much less of this depersonalized leeling. Here the black "problem" is utterly conrette—fear in the streets, ghetio black's taking over the classroom, the neighborhoods "going." Most of these threats are exaggerated, are actually sexed on eagerly and classroom contact to serve as respectable excuses for project men contact to serve as respectable excuses for project are provided to serve as respectable excuses for project are per-

Blacks And Whites Face a Common Fate

Yet at least the fears and the resentment are per sonal and alive This could lead to the worst kind of trouble, including urban guerrilla warfare. But it could also lead to some kind of accommodation -not out of a sudden decline in prejudice or a dawning of brotherly love, but out of necessity. There is a limit to how much strife can be endured. Here and there among lower- and middle-class whites. you can already find the glimmerings of a sense of common fate with the blacks: a dim recognition that, like the blacks, they are not in control of events but are at the mercy of more or less remote forces. Unlike more affluent middle-class whites, these people can rarely play the elaborate games of evasion -moving to the suburbs, sending the children to private schools. Their hate and anger are fright ening; but perhaps less frightening than the more polite concern, the detachment of the white middle class. For the true racism of America is based not on hate, but on indifference

It is extraordinary to find how successfully the white middle class can still keep the "black problem" at arm's length. Partly this is a matter of geography Symbolic of this separation is East St. Louis, the notorious industrial slum that has been in steady decay for years. It lies within sight of the lovely arch, and yet one crosses the river and enters it with a sense of going to some quarantined area where a dangerous disease is rampant. The place is in the grip of convulsive urban-renewal programs; various plucky black self-help groups, Rube Goldberg structures of federal aid, new housing, new clinics, a maze of Model Cities projects. Some of the buildings may seem a little bedraggled even before people have moved in, slightly reminiscent of those new apartment houses n Moscow that never look new. Still, there is lots of action, lots of hope, lots of whites trying to help. Yet one gets the uneasy feeling not only that too much of all this is based on makework welfare schemes unrelated to any economic reality, any true change in employment and income patterns, but that it is all happening in an enclave separated from the rest of the community

This shot to slight the progress that is being made. The crucial problem is a senie of time. Most whites and blacks are operating on different clocks. It is almost as if the ancient clickes about the races had been reversed the dynamic, impattent white man, who wants everything done instantly is now begging for patience; the slow, lackadassical black man, who has to serve of urgency, now demands ever with cold one. The new clicke is an of truth in the very the doll one, the control blacks know they can't have everything at once? but even the mildest blacks want faster, more dramatic evidence of change

In voicing their demands, by the way, the blacks have developed at least three distinct accents or approaches, which have been too little noted. One might be called besinesslike militancy, it is tons, precise, eloquent, welf-informed, tough, often demangage but not unrealist. The best of the black leaders have it, and at times one cannot help envying the

ioy and the certainty that comes with a single-mindof-struggle, with a clarity of soal. The only other people among whom this quality is readily found are the Israelis. The second accent might be called ritualized rage. It is irritating, infurating, a deliberate shock stace that also provides read on a will. This shock that the stage produces a second on a second though the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage is not read that it is phony, that much of the anger isn't read; but it is controlled, a game, and not without its dangers. The third accent is true despanront tough, not raging, but steadily bitter, the result not of hopelessness but of insufficient hope it in the third accent, of course, that is the most deeply

disturbing military continues to enrage whites, but at Bild had the effect of reducing white guilt feelings. While guilt is useful as a social good, the result of this reduction could be a dispithy healthier atmosphere. In many communities, the situation seems somewhat closer to an argometric of an effort of a feeling that the second of the second could be seen to be such as the second could be seen to the second could be seen to the second could be seen as the second could

Unfortunately, the fear caused by recession works sharply against this prospect. The recession may be only an episode, but it is perhaps also a metaphor for a deeper fear that American growth is not unlimited and that the country may not be capable of paying for all its exigent dreams, of redeeming all

its pledges too long deferred

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS. A student strike is in progress. In front of the student union, a rock band is playing and a crowd lounges on the grass in a holiday mood. But the atmosphere is even more festive and more exciting inside. For here, the unique heady sense of joint action has taken hold, the camaraderie of the common cause. Tables where coeds sell pamphlets-Marx. Marcuse, Che. Other tables with various buttons and badges of dissent Posters. Proclamat.ons-demands addressed to the President of the United States, to the Governor of the state, the spelling a trifle erratic. Everywhere, the calls to specific action: organize transport, line up pickets, circulate pentions. It has often been noted that in times of grief or stress, doing concrete things, even small things, brings a sense of relief. So it is here. To a great extent, the purpose of such strikes is action quite divorced from ultimate accomplishment, a desperate desire to shake off a sense of impotence

the need to do something, anything In a room near by, a group of strike leaders and other students are gathered to discuss the situation There is much talk of revolution-the word is repeated endlessly, like an incantation. The students are confused about whether they are using the word as program or merely as prediction, whether revolution must be organized and made to happen (as some insist) or whether it will happen inevitably (as most claim). It is somehow odd that Marxism's hoary theoretical dilemma about the inevitability of revolution reappears in this young, cager group in Minneapolis There is some confusion not only about the eschatology of revolution, but also about its very meaning. When pressed, most admit that what they mean by revolution is really radical reform; they are impatient with such distinctions, perhaps because they fail to understand that what seems to be merely a semantic difference has often decided the fate of political movements (and sometimes of nations).





As so often with youth, a sense of revelation surrounds some very old, familiar ideas—as if the world and good and evil had just been discovered yes terday, "Human rights, not property rights" the phrase is a rallying cry, without any apparent realization that the concept would not seem exactly revolutionary to the U.S. Supreme Court

And yet there is some justice in their sense of discovery The principles you praise as part of the extsting order are too often mere cliches, vitiated by countless exceptions, delays, chicanery, corruption or plain indifference. You may try to tell the students that the regimes that emblazon human rights on their banners-from the French Revolution onward -in fact almost invariably result in bloody represston: while the bourgeois, capitalist regimes, for all their mundane emphasis on profit and property, in fact allow people wider freedoms and a greater scope than any other political system. But you know that this argument simply isn't good enough. For the point about these young people is that their approach is not comparative but absolute, not historical but utopian (and as Americans, we dare not use the word utopian as synonymous with "impossible or "silly"). They don't care whether America is better than other countries; they care only that it is not as good as it should be, as it once promised to be.

They are probably no more ignorant of history than any other generation; if anything, they probably know more. The difference is that they lack a sense of history, a respect for it, that they refuse to draw certain lessons from it. They are told, for instance, that in their passionate condemnation of the Viet Nam War, they may well be in the minority among the American peo ple Are they ready to impose their will on the majority ' And don't they know what has happened as a result of such attempts in the past? They refuse to be cowed by this. "What is the majority?" they ask. "How can you speak of majority will when that will is shaped by the Government information machine or by the media? If the majority knew the real facts, they would feel differently." Sophistry? Agnewism? Sure. But containing elements of truth

Most of these students would argue that if drive and far enough, they would favor violence. But by and large, they are against it, not necessarily on principle but because they consider it a self-defeating self-test is odd to find, by the way, how grateful one is these days to anyone who announces that he exhew wiolence. It used to be a minimal attitude, or methods. How, on hearing that assurance, we are inclined to rush up to the speaker, shake his hand and embrace him as a brother moderate.

At any rate, some of these young people do have a rather special attitude about violence. There is some talk about "trashing," breaking windows or setting fires. One of them argues uptle seriossly: "But erity, Violence is butting people." For "hutting people." read "the war in Viet Nam." The argument bespeaks a sincerely felt humanism. But surely also vuggests that these soms of affences have firely and to material property. It is not the serious of a serious property in the serious of the serious people of the serious people." The serious people of the serious peop

The radical youth care nothing about the recession that worries their elders. They have a deep revision from capitalism, though they seem to understand little about its true nature—and above sil, about the true nature of the alternatives to capitation. And yet one wonders, with a pang Do they had of an insight that we have not yet quite faced ouryelves—that acquaistive, Faustian man may be dying? The notion is not limited to youth. Isn't one extraordinary, still-echoing piece of evidence the fact that even a Republican President in a State of the Union speech east doubt on the gospel of growth?

How to cope with these students in Minneapolis or with other dissenters and radicals? One imperative is to make distinctions between them, to recognize that -like the Middle Americans-they are not a singleminded bloc, that they include verkrampte and verligte in their ranks. But the most important thing of all is to be responsive without letting the radicals dictate the terms of discussion. Many of them ask for unreasonable and impossible things. It is utterly wrong to conclude from this, as many people do, that therefore it is useless to do reasonable and possible things. But we will have to stretch our definition of what is reasonable and possible. When reform of U.S. institutions is mentioned, most Americans still think of a few cosmetic and very gradual changes. The radicals force us to think about more than that not instant utopia, but a convincing commitment to reform and convincing proof that things are moving Yes, radicals must be told that violence is wrong, that the rights of others must be protected, that the left can be as fascist as the right. Of course. But to say all these things, while necessary, is not sufficient

The job of building America has only just begun or so one feels, traveling across a country that still conveys a haunting sense of tentativeness Other nations, in Europe and Asia, are. Even in times of extreme crisis, a Frenchman cannot imagine Europe or the world existing without France. Perhaps an American cannot quite imagine the world existing without the U.S. either But he knows that only a short time ago the U.S. was not there; he knows, vaguely perhaps, that the U.S. is as much an idea as it is a country, an experiment unique in history. That is why the U.S. has this constant passion for examining itself, to judge itself and be judged "How are we doing?" is the big American question-not how is the economy doing, or the President, or the parties, or education, or traffic-but the whole thing, the whole enterprise. It is for this reason that we tend to be manic-depressive in our view of ourselves: one moment the greatest, strongest country on earth, the hope of the world, the next moment on the brink of decay and disaster. That is why American patriotism can be so strident, so naive, so defensive The fiercest insistence that this is God's country, the most devout treatment of the flag as an icon, suggest an inner doubt, a sense of impermanence and vulnerability, The trouble is not excessive nationalism but, on the contrary, inadequate nationalism-if we define the term not as aggressive superiority but a sure sense

Yet the view of America as an experiment remains a tremendously exciting fact. It sets up an important parallel between conservatives and radicals. The radicals would sneer at the "American Proposition," the belief that the U.S. must live up to a special act of providence, which was John Courtney Murray's scholarly elaboration of "God's country" And yet this fierce sense of a special American destiny is where Murray -and Henry R. Luce-meet the radicals Radicals make demands on America that could only be fulfilled by an extraordinary nation, by a nation straining against the limits of history, even of human nature. At their best, they call us beyond the ordinary life of nations, beyond the averages of a little compromise al home and a little conquest abroad, beyond the mediperittes of blood and power, beyond comfort. In short the radicals-always excepting the most violent fringe -insist that America must be great. That is why, within reason, we must cherish them



Unn ersity of Minnesota

The Radical Demand Is Greatness



Kent State

THE WORLD

Arab Guerrillas v. Arab Governments

AMONG superstituous Arabs, the young King of Jordan regarded with particular awe because of his uncanny gift for survival Small wonder. As a feen-ager, Hussein narrowly escaped the assassins builted that cut down his grandfather King Abdullah outside Turuslamis A. Agas movague. Since Puruslamis A. Agas movague. Since et al. (1998) and the superstitution of the properties of the propertie

Last week the King's luck held, but barely. Friction between cocky Palesif Jordan's government could not control the guerrillas. Israel would

Just who started the battle between the swaggering guerrillas and Jordanian soldiers loyal to Hussein is unclear. The aguerrillas were members of the ultra-mil-tuni Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is led by a radical Arab Christian physician named George against eviluans, including children In the small town of Zarka, twelve miles north of Arman, quarrels broke out be-

Shopkeepers pulled down their metal shutters and fled for home. Arabs wearing kafflyehs that looked like the head-dress issued to Jordanian army troops took them off to be safe. Roadblocks suddenly appeared. The army began rounding up guerrillas and brought up artillery to shell the refugee camps

Melted Ice Cream

The fedayeen responded by invading Arman's elegant Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, There they rounded up 62 foreign guests to be held as hottages until the shelling stopped. The hostages including the youngest on of former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun as well as 14 Americans, were confined for a time in the hotel basement, where they lived on hamburgers, beer and fee they lived on hamburgers, beer and ice comfortable jail until the beer got warm and the ice cream melled after fedayeen rockets hit Amman's principal power station and electricity failed,

Other guerrilla detachments commundecred the less impressive Philadelphia Hotel (known Iondly among visiting newsmen as the Fithhadelphia) and vizized 15 guests as hostages. Guerrillas also mounted two unsuccessful attacks on Amman radio on the edge of the city. "We're shooting at the station," a fedsyeen leader explained, "because it it celling the people lies." The guertic tilling the people lies. The guertic tilling the gainest Americans to protest what the guerrillas insist is CIA activity against their movement.

U.S. Embassy First Secretury Morris Draper, 42, was seized by guerrilas on his way to a dinner party and held capture for 22 hours. The single American casualty was Major Robert P. Perry, 34, an Arabic-speaking assistant U.S. Army attaché in Amman. Perry was called to his door by guerrills, who fired right through it. killing him as ha wife and eleven-var-old son tooked on.

Suicidal Episode

The volent conflict between Arab monarchy and Arab guerrilas brought anxious pleas for Arab unity. Speaking over Amman radio after the station switched to emergency power. Hussein adid "Continued dissension will only expose our country to destruction and another most painful period of my life." In a choked votce, he added "It is a disprace for us all to use against Arabs arms that are cutrusted to us by the blood and the funds of Arabs. "Egypt's blood has been added to the control of the blood and the funds of Arabs." Egypt's blood has been controlled to the properties of the prope



HUSSEIN INSPECTING U.S. BUILT JORDANIAN FIGHTER PLANE
"This is the last chance. There will be no other."

tinian guerrillas in Jordan and army troops loyal to Hussein erupted into three days of bloody warfare. The King's government-and the King as well -nearly became casualties of the battle, Hundreds died, including a U.S. embassy official machine-gunned in front of his own family. In the wake of a frenzy of fedayeen looting and beatings. Westerners were hurriedly airlifted out of Amman; among them were at least 300 Americans. In Beirut, Lebanese officials nervously wondered whether the outburst would have an echo in their capstal And in Tel Aviv, Israeli authorities were ready to move their forces toward Amman if the situation deteriorated, Defense Minuster Moshe Davan warned that Israel "cannot remain indifferent to events in Jordan"; Chief of Staff Haim Bar-Lev stated bluntly that tween guerrillas and soldiers of the Saiga (Thunderbolt) Regiment, a unit especially faithful to Hussein Both sides were armed, and the confrontation quickly expanded into episodes of violence. By the time it ended, nine feda veen and civilians had been killed, along with 13 soldiers. As hysterical funeral corteges wound through Zarka, the guerrillas' Voice of Asifa radio station in Cairo broadcast the news. When fighting spread to Amman, Hussein hurried to Basman Palace from his summer villa outside the capital. Along the way the King and two Jeeploads of royal Shots rang out, one guard was killed and five were wounded

By the time Hussein reached his palace, skirmishes between irregulars and regulars had broken out across Amman. to both sides in the conflict to "ring down the curtain on this suicidal epusode and cease this bickering between brothers" But Nasser also paid tribute to the Palestine resistance movement as "the noblest phenomenon that has appeared in the Arab world since the setback of June 1967

It is doubtful that Hussein would go that far Since the Six-Day War, the Palestinian guerrilla movement has spread widely and Jordan has been particularly affected by it. It was to Jordan that Palestiman Arabs fled in 1948 when Israel won its war of independence and established a Jewish state; in 1967 tens of thousands more Arabs fled across the Jordan River after Israel occupied the West Bank Those who could afford to. settled in Jordanian communities; the penniless have been housed in vast refugee camps that are now practically independent city-states and hotheds of Palestine nationalism. Both groups are ardently Palestinian and pro-fedavcen Hussein thus finds himself ruling a nation of 2,200,000 people of whom fully two-thirds consider themselves Palestin ian rather than Jordanian Nevertheless. the King has attempted to maintain a moderate attitude toward Israel, and has even met secretly with Israeli officials to explore the possibility of peace.

Jumping-off Point

This has hardly endeared Hussein to the Palestinians. At the same time, the fedayeen have made things difficult for him by using Jordan as a jumping-off point for raids across the border, Before the latest confrontation. Hussein twice attempted showdowns with the guerrillas Both times he lost

Last week made it three defeats in a row. Yasser Arafat, who heads the Al-Fatah guerrillas and last week was named commander in chief of the twelve major guerrilla organizations, flew into Amman from Cairo to arrange a truce In an all-night session at the palace, he and Hussein hammered out a ten-point pact, mostly favorable to the fedayeen

In a major concession, the King agreed to accept the "resignation" of his uncle, Major General Sherif Nasser Ben Jamil, as commander in chief of Jordan's army. The fedayeen and many other Jordanians despise the obese Sherif Nasser, who became rich enough from smuggling guns and hashish to build a \$900,000 palace for himself and his young second wife. Mainly, however, the fedayeen feared that Sherif cess to the King's ear to provoke a showdown with them. They were almost surely right Sherif Nasser apparently feared that the guerrillas were rapidly growing strong enough to topple Hussein, and he proposed that they be stopped Iogether he and Hussein started visiting army camps two months ago to reinforce loyalty to the King and to Jordan. On a visit to the Saiga regiment. the King presented each soldier with a

Fedayeen leaders also insisted that Hussein order the resignation of his cousin, Brigadier General Sherif Zeid Ben Shaker, an anti-fedayeen royalist whose 3rd Armored Division guards Amman Hussein yielded, but warned that this was the last time he would comply with fedayeen demands. Announcing that he was personally taking over as commander in chief of the armed forces, he vowed: "This is the last chance There will be no other.

The guerrillas seemed unimpressed For their part, they did little more than promise to stop shooting, "Ruling Jor-dan is not our ambition," said Arafat "But we will never give up Jordan as a base of operations." He added: "We



HABASH AT INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL "We have the right to do anything,"

want Amman to become the Hanoi of the Arabs, but we do not want it to become another Saigon

After Arafat and the King reached their agreement, the battle flared up again, then finally faded. At the Jordan Intercontinental, sleepy hostages were roused from bed and assembled to meet P.F.I.P. Leader Habash "We believe that we had the right to use you and your lives to put pressure on the Jordanian government and on the Americans," he told them "I must be frank and tell you that we were near to executing our plan. We were determined to blow up the hotels. You must try to understand why we did it. For 23 years. we have been living in tents and huts.

and this has conditioned the way we think and act. We believe we have the right to do anything to serve our cause. Breaking into a grin, Habash concluded. "I hope you were treated well. Our men have no experience in running a hotel."

Ideological Split

At week's end, convoys bearing the symbol of the International Red Cross escorted foreigners to the Amman airport to be flown to Beirut and Atheny aboard airliners sent by the U.S. and West German governments. Relief workers added up the casualties in three days of civil war The Red Crescent (the Arab Red Cross) estimated 200 dead and 500 wounded "There was so much shooting," said one medical worker, "that we couldn't even bury the deac." About 50 wounded were treated in hospitals in Damascus, where they were taken by ambulance when Jordanian hospitals became overcrowded

Hussem still held his throne but it seemed less secure than ever. And he was not the only one to suffer. The dis-'urbances pointed up a serious ideo-logical split between Habash's extreme leftist outfit and Arafat's bigger, more moderate Fatah. To make matters worse. the twelve biggest fedaveen groups range from Maoist to moderate in their political views; unless they can achieve something more than paper unity, their quarrels will surely bring more violence to the Middle East, Last week, for example, observers in Amman insisted that they had seen guerrilla groups shooting at one another

Familiar Refrain Jordan's troubles also threatened to engulf Lebanon. In Beirut, guerrillas gathered in front of the Jordanian embassy to demonstrate against Hussein They ultimately became so agitated that they burned down the building. Though directed against Jordan, the demonstration was probably a message to the Lebanese government as well This week Beirut is scheduled to begin enforcing a tough new decree forbidding guerrillas to fire across the border into Israel. plant mines along the frontier or carry arms in populated areas. Such decrees have been issued before to discipline the fedaveen and avoid Israeli retaliation, but they have always been quickly ignored. This time the Lebanese army, embarrassed by continuing Israeli patrols inside Lebanon, has orders to make the decree stick.

Whether it can do so is doubtful "There's no question that we could crush the commandos," said a senior Lebanese army officer last week, "but that's not the whole problem. Any move we make against them brings 300,000 Palestinian refugees out of their camps and down on our necks. Most of them are armed. and we cannot cope with them and with the commandos." That was becoming a sadly familiar refrain in the tormented Middle East.

Israel and Its Enemies

Against the unknown and against the foe our borders will spread-

From sea to sea and mountain to mountain

ARIEI ("ARIK") SHARON, the paratroop general who heads the southern command of Israel's defense forces, is so fond of the Hebrew couplet that he has hung it over the entrance of his Beersheba headquarters. But the exuberant confidence that once made it so fitting has disappeared in Israel. A note of doubt is creeping in From Mount Hermon down to the Red Sea, Israel dispatched her Arab foes with relative ease in three wars. But now there is a new unknown to cope with in the form of Russia's dramatically increased presence in the Middle East, and it is an ominous one. Said one Israeli last week: "We are knocking out every Egyptian gun we can find, probably hun-dreds in recent months. But no sooner do we destroy them than two days ater the Russians replace them. It's like a science-fiction plot-a war against an endless army of ants

The Soviet presence, to Israel's alarm, has vaulty revived the Araby enthusuam for builte. From Israel's point of wear, the fighting between Arab fedayeen and Arab voldiers in Jordan last week was only one scene, and not necessarily an encouraging one, in a far broader the stern the Amman, other guerralia railed enter. Even while gunifire blazed in Amman, other guerralia railed troops agrardled misde Lebanon to con-

tain guerrilla activity there, but the fedayeen nevertheless managed to loft Soviet-made Katyusha rockets into the frontier town of Kiryat Shemona. Syrian artillerymen firmg Russian guns shelled a border defense settlement called Nahal Gishor, kiling a girl soldier. Suez rocked with the sound and furv of the heaviest fishing of all.

Last Resort

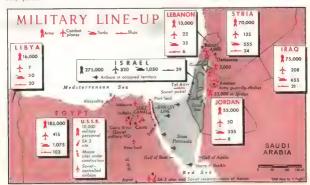
If Moscow's infusion of men and missiles has not vet altered the region's strategic balance, it certainly has sturred misgivings, not only in Israel but also in the US. It has, moreover, pushed President Nixon closer to a decision that is certain to hurt Washington in every Arab capital and to complicate U.S.-Soviet relations.

The turmoil in Jordan last week overshadowed and probably delayed the decision, but did not reverse it. Some time in the near future the Nixon Administration will inform the Israelis that they can have more U.S. planes. Not as many as they want-Premier Golda Meir has requested 25 U.S.-built Phantom jets and 100 Skyhawks-but some There will be strings. The U.S. will probably continue to refuse to replace planes lost in actions against Lebanon or Jordan. It will also urge Israel to drop its demand for direct, unconditional talks with the Arabs and to indicate a readiness to part with at least some of the territory acquired during the Six-Day War. Even so, Arab reaction to the decision is bound to be severe. Libya is expected to sever diplomatic relations with the U.S. and may also crack down on U.S. oil companies operating there. Hostile demonstrations are certain to be staged against U.S. embassies, not to mention American diplomatis, businessmen and possibly even tourists.

Despite these dangers, Washington is aware that the U.S. is Israel's last resort, and an outright rejection could be dangerous. Rather than be outgunned and outmaneuvered eventually, Israel might carry out a pre-emptive strike that could draw Russians and perhaps Americans, too, into a Middle East war. Some observers also note that Israel with a nuclear reactor in the Negev as a source of enriched plutonium, could huild a nuclear weapon in a matter of months. Though the Israelis have vowed that they would not be the first to introduce nukes into the Middle East, would they stick to that resolve if the U.S. failed them?

Secretary of State William Rogers explanted last week why the U.S. will be gring more planes to Israel, while at the same time pressing both Israelis and Arabs to grant major concessions in order to make negotuations possible. The U.S. "is not pro-Israeli and not pro-Arab but pro-peace." he said, But the Secretary added on CSF Face the Nation" "It is in our best interest that Is-

Is Israel's survival indeed threatened? Not imminently, to be sure. Yet the Israelis cite some frightening figures detailing the extent of Moscow's involve-



This pesticide will start to self-destruct in seven days.



After destroying the bugs, it destroys itself. In a week it begins breaking down into

harniess parts.

Developed at Union Carbide, Sevin carbaryl insecticide gets rid of bugs without harming anything else, Like birds, fish, or

people. (Sevin doesn't build up in living tissue.

Which is why it's one of the most widely used bug killers in the world.

In America, it's the one used to combat the gypsy moth. A creature of the Northeast who thrives on oak and shade trees. But will take on an entire forest if he's in the mood.

The first year he feeds on a tree, he strips

it bare. If he goes for seconds, the tree will likely die. Because of Union Carbide, trees that are

properly treated will continue to have leafy arms and be an inspiration to poets. As for the gypsy moth

His first meal is his last.





On the opposite page is a picture of the exhaust from our new jet engine.

This is an unretouched picture of our jet engine running at full take-

11 power

any There's no smoke at all
The engine in the picture is on a
test stand. But later this year, engines
test than it will be on the McDonnell

When you see the DC 10 take to the air, you'll see no black mark against the sky (OI course, there's more to jet exhaust than smoke Our goal is to make jets run almost totally

let noise is a different problem
But we and the Federal Government
- are tackling this one, too The

ministration has called on Genera Electric to help solve the problem for

We have already succeeded in making the DC-10 engine quiete than the engines now powering most today's jet planes. Yet this General Electric engine is nearly three times.

smoke noise pollution of all limbs are ver much in the news these days. A for of work is being indone to find solutions. But it will take the combined efforts at business, individuals and the government to come up with the answers. The people at General Electric believe their progress with jet engines is one steep to the dear the air.

Men helping Man

GENERAL & ELECTRIC

ment, which has already cost the Kremlin close to \$3 billion and is growing more expensive by the day. They claim that Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, the so-called "front line" Arab countries now possess 3,750 tanks, mostly Soviet F-54s and T-55s; some 4,000 big guns. ranging up to 122-mm cannon and 160mm mortars; and 1,230 planes, mostly MiG fighters but also Sukhoi and Tu poley hombers Israeli estimates of Soviet equipment in the Middle East have sometimes been off by 25% and other sources give considerably lower figures. In any case what alarms the Israelis even more than these statistics is Russia's recent dispatch to Egypt of advanced MIGs, SA-3 antiaircraft missiles and thousands of Russians to man them

Since a near encounter between Russian and Israeli jets in April, the opposing forces have established a kind of invisible line of demarcation extending into Egypt roughly 25 miles west of the Sucz Canal The Russians venture no farther east than the line and the Israelis-on combat missions-no farther west. Thus, Israel's air force is "flying artillery." ranged unopposed over Egyptian gun sites on the west bank last week. The Egyptian cannon had been booming away at the sand, concrete and steel fortresses on the east bank that form the Bar-Lev Line (see hox page 30). In one ten-day period, the Israeli air force is estimated to have dropped more bombs than did all comhatants during the entire 1967 war, Israelis refer to it as the "war against the war of attrition

Orange-Juice Air Force

Ivraeli Defense Minister Moohe Daym has promised that any Russian pilot who crusses the demarcation line will have company. Dayan has ordered Israeli pilots, the world's most seasoned, to shoot down any plane that appears there. Since 1967, Israel has downed 101 Egyptian planes and 23 Syrian at the loss of only 20. The kill rate in dogfights as about 20 to 1. Even U.S. pilots in Viet. Nam have not tuken part in as many doffights.

The Israeli air force of 320 combat planes is a formidable fighting unit, The average age of combat pilots is 24, and the majority of them were raised in the tough life of the kibbutz. To fly they must join the air force for five years rather than the three-year tour that other officers serve Ptlots carry out as many as five missions a day "They're flying the eyeballs off these comments a Western military attaché Some of the combat is at such close quarters, says one pilot, that "often our planes come back black and scorched from the explosion of planes they but

The air force is the object of the sort of edulation that was last seen 30 years ago this summer, when Winston Churchill's R.A.F. "few" fought off the Nazir in the Battle of Britain. In the Israelis' case, the few are chosen with paintslaking

care Air Force Commander Mordechal Hod, 44, once said that if he picked 300 vouths at random from a Tel Aviv street no more than one would qualify for pilot training. Those who make it are rurely the hard-drinking, fast-living flyboys of fiction TIME Correspondent John Shaw, visiting one base, described them as members of "an orange-juice air force that seldom drinks except when occasions like a promotion, new baby or visiting dignitary call for everyone to knock back a Scotch," Pilots are rarely pubheized, even though a ranking ace has now shot down eleven Arab planes The reason for anonymity is not so much to prevent any personality cult as it is to keep the Arabs from learning who the aces are. During the '67 war five Israeli pilots were killed by Arabs after bailing out of crippled planes over enemy territory, recently another the same time, Israel hopes to purchase four times as many Skyhawks, a far slower (675 m p h.) but also far cheaper plane (\$4,000,000 for the Phantom \$1,200,000 for the Skyhawk), Israeli pilots call the Skyhawk the best all-round tactical bomber in the world Originally developed for the U.S. Navy, the Skyhawk carries only half as much armament as the Phantom. But it is highly maneuverable, takes hard punishment and offers a small target. Skyhawks also require about six hours of main tenance for every hour of combat, the intricate Phantom requires about five times as much Moreover, Israeli ground crews have learned to refuel and rearm a Skyhawk in about six munutes-half the time a U.S. Navv crew requires

The air force does not actually need 125 U.S.-built planes at this time, and indeed the Israelt government would be



BAR LEY, DAYAN & HOD WATCHING AERIAL DISPLAY Fighting the war against the war.

pilot crashed trying to ride his disabled ship back toward Israel rather than risk parachuling over Syria

Israel's air force started out 22 years ago with British Hurricanes and Spitfires, plus some German Messerschmitts provided by the Czechs, then moved on to French Mystères, Vautours, Magisters and Ouragans, some of which are still in service after 15 years. Now French-built Mirages fly cover for the Phantoms and Skyhawks The Phantom, operational so far only in the U.S., Britain and Iran, in addition to Israel, is a heavy-duty workhorse that reaches 1.600 m.p.h., carries 17,000 lbs of armament. fires its electric machine guns at the rate of 100 rounds per second, can swoop to 100 feet to drop bombs, and can range far across the Middle East from Israeli bases. The Israeli government, with 40 Phantoms in service and ten more soon to come under a 1968 percement, would like another 25. At

hard pressed to make the \$2.20 million payment But there is a nagging worry that sentiment might shift against 15-rael in the U.S., as has happened in many parts of the world; in that event the country would be left without a supplier. Thus Israel wants the planes now, while it can still get them. At the same time, the sale, which has the support of szable groups in both the House and Senate is regarded in Israel as a kind of Himus test of U.S. intentions.

The Longest Odds

Few would deny that Israel's air force is the best in the Middle East Arub air forces were largely decimated during the Six-Day War and are still being rebuilt by Russiu with new MIGs and Su-khos Qualified pilots are more difficult to come by Egypt has 415 planes, but it has also lost perhaps a quarter of it typicots; the ratio of planes to pilots presently seems to be about 4 to 1. As a

result. Egyptian flyers have been of fering far fewer challenges since last September, sometimes bailing out after only minor damage to their planes

The Israelis have the edge in pilot skill, plane performance and radar- and radio-control systems. That has bred in them a measure of cockiness and that hard-to-define quality known as chutzpa, or sheer gall. Colonel Uri Yarom, an Israeit helicopter pilot, once gave a classic demonstration of chutzpa when he was dispatched to evacuate an injured sailor from an Israeli freighter in the Mediterranean. Yarom's gas ran low be fore he could find the freighter; noticing that U.S helicopters were landing aboard the 40,000-ton Sixth Fleet carrier Wasp. Yarom followed them onto the deck. He was immediately summoned to the bridge, where a U.S. officer demanded, "Who are you?" "An of 2,800,000 v. 51 million Arabs, Israel can molitize an army of 275,000 ligams Arab armies of 398,000 men. The 13-raels depend on air superiority 13-raels depend on the 13-raels oldered may 16-raels of 16-raels depending 16-raels of 16-

Day-to-Day Danger

For a mobile army whose motto has always been "Attack," the statte warfare of the Bar-Lev Line is an often demoralizing experience. So is the war of attrition that Israel is being forced to

Jewish underground before independence, as an infantry battalion commander in the Negev in 1948 and as commander of a tank brigade in 1956 Between wars, Bar-Ley, who still proudly wears the black heret of a tank soldier developed blitzkrieg tactics. Using his "charging armor" concept, Israeli tanks in 1967 dashed past several Egyptian forinfications in Sinai, struck first at the stunned third- or fourth-line defenses, then swung back to mop up the first and second lines Israeli tanks reached the Sucz Canal in less than 48 hours Israel's top officer is anything but a martinet. He invariably holds doors open

Same and the conflict is anything but a marinet. He maranish hold shoors open for women soldiers, a rarty in egalitarian Israel, and speaks so slowly that one fast-talking general facettoovly suggested be be allowed to make reports in the painful pauses between Bart-Lev's not He painful pauses between Bart-Lev's north His interests are broad Bart-lev and Wife Tamar recently dined with three close friends and their wiews—Liberal Israel. Columnist Ames. Kennell, joked an Israel. who knows them all, of General William Westmoreland's dining with Linguist Noam Chomsky, Novelist Norma Mailer and Paunter And Warhol.

No Surrender

On dut, Bar-Lev is intently militari. He spends two or three days a week in the field. One day last week, puffing at his invertible Cuban cigar fice smokes 15 a days, he hopped into a light planted by hethopier to an casis where Israel troops had assembled for a raid into Egypt Bar-Lev pept-aliked them, then does not be a made to be a specific through the sembled for a raid into Egypt Bar-Lev pept-aliked them, then does not be that name, "the lormer tank commander saws of the line, "but it seems I'm stuck with it."

Bit-Lev has no intention of surredering the Bart-lev Une at the moment, or any other territory captured during the 1986 var. "We intend to the Arab countries are ready to discuss sellidement." he said last week in an interview with TimE's John Shaw and Marin Levin. "We intend to hold every part of our present borders until more have borders that give us tremendous stratecie advantages we dush't have before." Other observations.

Remains and the second of the

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS. "They can continue what they are doing in Egypt or even withdraw a little They can come closer to the canal The third possib little they cross the canal. The factor



ISRAELI FIGHTER PILOTS RELAXING BETWEEN COMBAT MISSIONS
Flying their eyeballs off.

Israeli flyer," replied Yarom. Furnous, the American shouted: "How dare you land on one of our carriers?" "Excuse me," said Yarom, a twinkle in his eyes "From above it looked like one of ours."

Yarom knew full well that the large est ship in the Israeli navy could have fitted comfortably on the Wasp's flight deck. The Israeli navy includes one frieate, one destroyer, four submarines and twelve missile boats. Five of the missile boats were spirited away from a Cherbourg dock last Christmas in an escape that caused international excitement Egypt, by comparison, has five destroyers, twelve submarines and 20 missile boats divided between the Mediterra nean and the Red Sea. A sixth destroyer was sunk by Israelt planes in retaliation for an Egyptian attack on an Israeli fishing boat It is on the ground that the odds are

It is on the ground that the odds are longest against the Israelis—at least in terms of numbers. With a population speciation. The district of the district have been heavy. In May, 61 soldiers and civilians were killed, the heaviest one-month told street he 1969 wast on the district of the district heavy of the

Israel's overworked generals are often worn out at 50. Though Ban-Lev at 46 is completely gray, he routinely works 14-hour days in his Tel Avry office He is expected to win an extension of his three-year tour of duty as the chief when it ends next December. Born in Austria and raised in Yugodavia, he entered Palestine in 1939 at 15. He served in the

Life on the Bar-Lev Line

Seventeen, this is five. Need your report immediately Over. Seventeen here. Busy now. With send

This is live Send immediately

Roger Will do. Over

Only let there be pent of

THAT exchange between an Israeli headquarters in the Sinai and a fortress commander on the Suez Canal occurred during a thunderous Egyptian barrage early this year. The sign-off stuck, and radio calls to and from outposts on the canal now normally end with the words "Only let there be peace

In the 100-mile string of underground forts and minefields known as the Bar-Lev Line, after Israel's chief of staff, peace seems remote. Running opposite Port Said in the north to a point opposite the city of Suez in the south. the line was finished only days before Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser renounced the cease-fire and launched his "war of attrition" in March 1969 Lieut General Haim Bar-Ley devised the Sucz defense system as both a shield and a springboard "Its day-to-day mission is to prevent a serious breaching of the canal," he said last week "But the system can easily be turned into a lumping-off point." So far, however, only small commando raids have been launched Heavily outgunned (10 to 1). the Israelis are also outmanned. A lone Israeli division faces an Egyptian force perhaps ten times larger, yet so far has dissuaded Nasser Irom attempting a drive across Suez to regain a foothold on the Sinai Peninsula. Says Bar-Lev "I think they will get tired before we will

Relentless shelling, sniping and the searing Sinai sun make the Bar-Les Line the hottest front in casualties and climate There is no sweet smell of vic-



tory there, only the odors of cordite, of dead fish in the narrow canal (a mere 80 vds across at some points), of sweats bunkers and boots left out to air. Yet plenty of spirited Israelis volunteer for the Suez front. Explains one reserve officer who chose duty on the line: "You cannot argue in your living room unless you have taken part

Daily bombardments force soldiers to spend most of the time under the desert in the strongly fortified bunkers. emerging at night for patrols and showers when shelling slackens. Rookies invariably bring suntan lotion but go home white as cheese They also find themselves wincing at auto backfires and occasionally even hurling themselves to the sidewalk out of habit. A week's respite each month allows time for soaking up sun and satisfying other appetites, "Down there you just don't think about sex," says a reserve captain who spent three months at the front. "It's probably the tension.

Inside the sunken, multistory bunkers, equipped with electric lights, TV, foam-rubber mattresses and even disposable plastic mess gear, life becomes a routine of sitting out one artillery harrage after another Dust blows off the dunes in gagging flurries and the heat

is stifling, but the bunkers are relatively safe The tanklike forts are topped with such a sturdy mixture of sand, concrete, timber and steel rails ripped up from the trans-Sinai line that even accurate salvos send little more than tremors below. The Suez defenders, who call themselves "moles," pass the hours in the cramped forts cleaning their weapons and playing backgammon

Egyptian barrages are not as wor risome to Israeli troopers as the sudden single shell that can catch a man in the open, on his way to the kitchen or the latrine Also worrisome are the "mon-keys," as the moles refer to the camouflaged Egyptian snipers who perch in 60-ft, eucalyptus trees across the canal At one fort, a sniper plinked away whenever an Israeli headed for a shower The commander knew that artillery would be of little use: 105-mm. howitzers had been tried before, but only made the trees sway. Besides, the shells cost \$85 apiece. One morning, the commander rose before dawn, hid among the dunes and, as soon as the sun began rising at his back, saw a slight movement in the sniper's tree. The commander's second shot brought the Egyptian down

that will determine what the Russians will do or won't do is the reaction of the U.S. and the reaction of Israel

ISRAEL'S INTENTIONS. "The fact that we have not attacked any target deep in Egypt since April does not mean that we are not able to If we find I necessary, we might even do it. It is not a

Bar-Ley has few morale problems in his army, Israeli soldiers have long been convinced that they only have to lose once to the Arabs to lose everything, As a result, surprising numbers of recruits volunteer as paratroopers, pilots, and, perhaps toughest of all, naval commandos, whose rigorous training includes a 110-mile obstacle course. For any serviceman, the proudest insigne is the unit

crest with a red background designating a battle unit. The "jobnik"-a soldier with a desk job-is looked down on

In the heady days after the Six-Day War, the all-victorious Israelis were wont to crack jokes about the unusual transmissions on Arab military vehicles -with one forward gear and three reverse gears. Many Arab units are, of course, still jokes. Only once since 1967 has an Arab plane intruded over Israel when a lone Syrian MIG roared over Haifa last January and broke a few win dows with its supersonic boom. Egyptian Sukhor pilots often unload their bombs and head for home the moment antraircraft fire begins crackling. Yet under Russian prodding and training, some sort of esprit is finally stirring in the

Arab armies. Three weeks ago, an Egyptian commando party ambushed Israelis on the Bar-Lev Line and killed 13 of them. For an army that tossed away its shoes and fled in panic in its last major war, such a raid can have an exhilarating effect. To prevent its air force from being demolished in three hours as it was in 1967, the Egyptians have built hundreds of concrete "hangarettes" and scattered them around the country to limit destruction. Their force of 1,000 I-54 and T-55 tanks are no longer clustered in depots. Egyptian artillery on the Suez Canal is massed in the Russian manner, and there the Egyptians have been inflicting casualties

Elsewhere along Israel's 1.349 miles of postwar border, opposing forces are no better than they were before the '67 war. Lebanese and Jordanian troops, as last week's fighting in Amman indicated spend as much time trying to control the fedayeen as they do fighting the Israelis. Syria does little to trritate Israel since Damascus is only a five-minute jet flight from Israeli airbases. Iraq. although it maintains a 10,000-man expeditionary force in Jordan, has done little fighting. The threats to Israel therefore he principally in the west

One threat should worry Europe also The Russians, simply by stationing land and air forces on the North African lit toral, have outflanked the southern defenses of NATO Russian jets enjoy access to 43 Arab airfields right now, and could adapt another 60 in short order if they chose. Only last week, the former Wheelus AFB outside Tripoli was rechristened Ughah Ben Nafe hase as the U.S. flag was hauled down and the green, black and red flag of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's revolutionary Libyan government was hoisted. The 2,100nere base could easily handle Russia's

largest planes. Another threat from the Russians is that they might ultimately decide to move their planes forward to the canal or install missiles there. Most observers believe, nonetheless, that Soviet policy in the Middle East is still to maintain tension and encourage a gradual erosion of U.S. influence without actually provoking a war. With those objectives. Moscow has not been helpful in furthering peace efforts. Four-power talks among the U.S., Russia, Britain and France have gone nowhere. Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobryom, at Moscow's order, continues to give the U.S. what the State Department calls "unsatisfactory explanations" of the Russian aims in Egypt. U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam has got no clearer answers at the Kremlin. The Russian tone toward the U.S., meanwhile, has turned ominously sev. On four consecutive days last week, the three top men in the Soviet Union came out with strong de nunciations of U.S. policy, particularly in Indochma and the Middle East.

Israelis worry that Russia may decide to risk some losses in order to test its equipment in Egypt, just as U.S. military men have used Viet Nam as a kind of testing ground. The SA-3, atter all, has never been fired against an actual enemy and 25 years after V-E day, there are few, if any Russian pilots with combat experience

In spite of growls from the Russian bear, Bar-Lev, for one, does not believe that the Middle East is heading for outright war. The prospects for peace seem even more remote. A young girl graduating from high school last week put the feeling of her generation in particularly poignant terms, "We shall stay strong in bombs and bullets," she said. "but staying strong inside is harder The boys in my class are going straight to the army. I know I shall never see some of them again."

Moscow-on-the-Nile

SUPPLIES of concrete and timber suddenly began vanishing all over Fornt Some roads were closed to civilian traffic, as trucks bearing shrouded hardware rumbled to guarded sites in nighttime runs. Huge transport planes thundered ceaselessly into Cairo's air port, discorging men and equipment These mysterious comings and goings a few months ago signaled a major expansion of the Soviet Union's presence in Egypt, Some diplomats compare it to the beginnings of the U.S. buildup in South Viet Nam in the mid-1960s.

Most observers in Cairo date the buildup from Gamal Abdel Nasser's secret three-day trip to the Soviet Union last January At that time, Israeli aireraft were regularly making deep-penetration raids into Egyptian territory Had the attacks continued, Nasser's political position could have been severely shaken and this in turn could have jeopardized Moscow's massive investment

in Egypt

Alexandria to Aswan. The number of Russians in Egypt increased from 10,000 to 14,000 during the hulldup. Of these 4,000 are civilian technicians and their dependents; most of them serve as advisers on the huge Helwan steelworks just south of Cairo and the Aswan High Dam, which will be declared officially completed in ceremonies next month The civilians live mainly in Cairo's Zamalek district in a community complete with its own school, social club and outdoor movie. Another 3,000 to 4,000 military advisers are assigned to the armed forces at every level of command from artillery crews at the Suez Canal to naval vessels in the Red Sea "Today the Soviets are in on every decision," an observer commented recently. President Nasser himself boasted in Khartoum last month that "Soviets are serving with our units everywhere " At least a dozen Russian advisers have died in Israeli attacks The major new elements of the Soviet

As many as 100 MIG-213 interceptors. along with 70 to 100 Soviet pilots plus crewmen The planes, with a longer range, better radar and a more effective fire-control system than earlier MIG-21s flown by Egyptians, are based at Cairo West, Beni Suef, Aswan, Mansura and Inshahs. Only once, so far as is known, have they and Israeli pilots encountered one another, in April, over Lake Qurun southwest of Cairo. Israelis suddenly discovered that the MIGs they were about to jump were being flown by Russian speaking pilots Both sides hacked away and have steered

▶ \$A-3 ground-to-air missiles, manned by 3 500 to 5 000 Soviet technicians Six sites already surround the harbor of Alexandria Six other sites encircle Cairo. and four more are a short distance away at Cairo West, where Russian forces have established their headquarters in a for-

mer British base. Four clusters of \$A-3s protect the Aswan High Dam, two more are believed to be at Baltim on the Med iterranean coast, and others are at the Russian bases at Mansura and Inshahs. The number of SA3 sites, each with eight missiles and 100 to 150 men, may eventually reach about 50.

Tight Security. The SA-3, similar to the U.S. Hawk missile but equipped with better radar, supplements the less sophisticated SA-2, which never measured up to Soviet expectations. In North Viet Nam, where Moscow installed them to defend against U.S. nlanes \$4.75 worked successfully only three times in 6,800 firings. The Is raelis lost just one Piper Cub to the SA-2s. By flying low, Israeli jets easily evaded the missiles. They also bombed about 20 of the sites out of existence

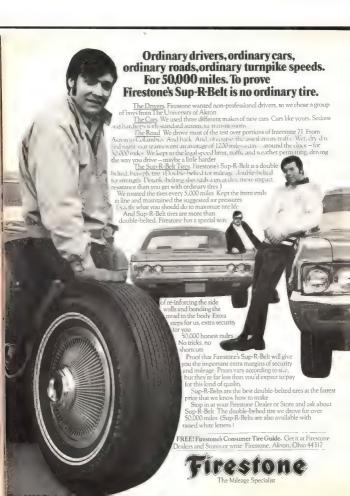
Since the SA-3s' radar is incapable of tracking targets below 500 ft. Israelt pilots are said to be training to fly at 200 ft .- even at night. The Soviet answer is a new and reportedly highly effective defense system called ZSU234. which could be used to protect the SA-3 sites against ground-hugging planes if the Israelis should eventually decide to attack them. The ZSU234 is a four-



YOU EGYPTIANS MUST BE A VERY RELIGIOUS PEOPLE . . . "

barreled, 23-mm., radar-directed light antiaircraft weapon mounted to a tank-

Because the SA-3 is the Soviet Union's most recent operational ground-to-air missile (Egypt and East Germany are the only countries outside the Soviet Umon in which it has been installed), se curity is still extremely tight. Not even Egyptian generals are allowed into the complexes without permission. Residents of the fashionable Cairo suburb of Mokattam are not permitted to bring guests home because some callers might be spies who would notice the nearby missile site's 65-ft, "Squat Eye" lower, so nicknamed by NATO, Similarly, the Mo-



kattam Casino, from which the view was too clear, has been moved lock, stock and roulette table to the Nile Hiltion Hotel, from which no missiles can be visible.

One indication of the growing frenchip between the Soviet Union and Egypt—as well as the cost of that frenchib—as the fact that trade between the two nations jumped 26.5% in the cost of the frenchibe that the state of the fact of the

Low Silhouette. Russian troops in Egypt are under the control of Soviet Ambassador to Cairo Sergei Vinogradov, who acts as a kind of proconsul for the Kremim with somewhat the same role and prestige as U.S. Ambassador to Saigon Ellsworth Bunker The Soviet military men, as well as the civilians, generally try to maintain an extremely low silhouette. Missile technicians live in self-contained tent communities "An SA-3 site," says a Western diplomat, "comes with cooks, bottle washers, the lot." Occasionally an Egyptian might glimpse a busload of Russians visiting the pyramids, or see a group of beefy, fair-skinned workers at Agomy beach west of Alexandria To one recent British visitor, however, Carro is beginning to look like Moscowon-the-Nile "My God," he complained, "even the shopkeepers assume you speak Russian " At the Gezira Sporting Club, once µ famous British watering spot, he observed a number of Russians as well as East Germans and Czechs "lying around the pool reading

As in many remote places to which they have been sent, the Russians tend to stick to themselves "They won't even say, hello in the devator," in Egyptian commented recently Said another "The deductated people don't like the Russian because they wonder how we are ever some they wonder how we are even to be a sent to b

Such complaints are more than offset, however, by the knowledge that the SA-3 missiles have caused the Israelis to suspend their deep-penetration ruds for fear of direct confrontation with the Soviets, Egyptian morale, in fact, is at its highest point in months

The uncertainty of the future still gnaws at everybody." In Carlor businessman said last week, "but at least we know that Cairo won't be bombed." The piles of sandbags have disappeared from the Nile bridges, blue dim-out paint has been straped off windows and automobile headlights, and Suley man Pasha Square is bathed in new floodlight.



CAMBODIAN TROOPS SECURING SIEM REAP AIRPORT FOLLOWING COMMUNIST ATTACK

Indochina: The Rising Tide of War

EICHED majestically against the end less green curtain of Cambodius's segreen curtain of Cambodius's upingle. The graceful colonnades and particular the comparison of the colonnades and particular the colonnades of Indochina nearly 1,000 years ago. Last week in the war that will determine Indochina's future rulers. Vestnamese Communist torops occupied parts of the massive, and extra the community of the colonnades of the c

Arplar Than

Arplar Than

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Arplar Than

culture was occupied by foreigners The Communist presence in the ruins of Angkor was symptomatic of the war's tidal movement throughout Indochina. In supposedly neutral Laos. North Vietnamese forces overran and held the southern provincial capital of Sarayane, which has for two years been a U.S. air-supplied island within the Communist held countryside. The city's fall could well indicate that the Communists, who already control most of northeastern Laos, intend to tighten their grip on the country's southern reaches In South Viet Nam, the Communists continued to step up the fighting in the northernmost I Corps with shellings, sapper raids and the bloodiest assault on ci vilians in more than two years (see

following story) Two Life Lines, But Cambodia re-mained the war's focal point. Along Cambodia's eastern border, U.S. troops, working against a pullback deadline that expires in less than two weeks, continued to uncover rich veins of buried Communist supplies in the sanctuary areas. But the U.S. sweep seemed only to push the Communist forces deeper into Cambodia. Roving forces of Communist troops kept pressure on three provincial capitals, including Siem Reap. the gateway to Angkor, and Kompong Speu, only 24 miles southwest of the capital. Phnom-Penh. The widening Communist attacks spread Premier Lon Not's forces so thin that his strategists were seriously discussing a kind of grand enclave plan for the country. The Cambodian army would pull back to a corridor stretching from the scaport of Kompong Som (formerly Sihanouk ville) to Phnom-Penh and northwest to the Thai border, tacitly ceding the rest of Cambodia to the Communists

This plan would leave the government

of Lon Nol with roughly half the country to defend, including the fish- and fixeproducing region around the Tonle Sap and the Angkor area. The regions given over to the Community would include the northeast where they already dominate. The eastern border regions and the rugged Curdamom Mountains in the southers.

The admission that Phnom-Penh does not control much of the rest of the country would be a severe psychological blow to Lon Nofis government but would probably constitute a wire military enove As it it, susy one Western military and the state of the second of the second probable of a stater glid one of the second probable of a stater glid one of the second probable of the second probable

where left to skate

While not quite an icebreaker, the fight for Siem Reap certainly required a lot of fast skating. After Communist forces launched assaults against the town and its modern airport four miles to the northwest, the government committed nine battalions, including a full brigade of paratroopers, one of the few elite military units in Cambodia. The Cambodians managed to secure the city and airport But the Communists continued to roam at will throughout the countryside, including the Angkor ruins, which the government declared an "open city" to prevent any battle damage From art lovers around the world came messages appealing for both sides to consider the priceless ruins neutral At week's end a convoy evacuated Angkor's French caretakers, including Curator Bernard Groslier. Scattered fighting was reported among the treasures.

Magic Kerchief, TIME Correspondent Robert Anson was the first newsman to enter Siem Reap after the Communist attack was blunted Some of the fiercest fighting of the two-day battle, he reported, involved a Viet Cong attack on the high school, where more than 200 recently inducted 16- and 17-year-old boys and girls were garrisoned. A Cambodian officer who remained in radio contact with the group throughout a night filled with thundering mortar fire and the clatter of machine guns, said the terrified students cried into the radio "like a baby crying at night for its mother" But they were ordered to hold out, and they did. Two of their number, a 17-yearold girl and a teacher, were killed, but the youthful recruits drove back an enemy force much stronger than their own, Reports Anson: "All of the students wore a yellow kerchief tied dashingly around their necks 'It is a magic kerchief,' explained one of their teach ers. 'They think it will continue to bring them luck."

Such spirit, half nationalism and half nativelé, its what keeps Cambodia going these days. But it is not going to work for long against experienced North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops. In both Laos and Cambodia, the suddenly widening war in Indochina is placing presenting war in Indochina in Indochina

sure on the two governments, which in turn are appealing to the U.S. for help But so far, the U.S. has been unwilling to respond with any real force

A Communist diplomat, speaking privated in Paris recently, declared "First the Americans invaded the Plain of Jars in Loos, then then waited Cambodia. Such recklessness invites reprivate the communistation of the only reason that the Communistation of the only reason that the Communistation of the only reason that the Communistation of the only of the communistation of the only of the only of the communistation of the only of the communistation of the communistation of the only of the communistation of the only of th

enemy troops shipped into Thanh My By then, many of the residents, trying to escape the mortar explosions, had taken refuge in bunkers. They soon be-

came graves

Cante grace Communant I troops moved through Thanh My burling various sorts of explorives—grenades, atched charges and homemade devices called "Chicom genades," which are fashoned from Croca-Cola can filled with phistique or Trit, recks and mais. Explorese dumped into one large burder killed 200 miles to the control of the control of



THANH MY VICTIMS WITH HANDS BOUND BY COMMUNISTS

The objective was terror.

U.S. incursions was to push the war into relatively undefended areas. That could saddle Washington with ever wider responsibilities in the long run—or with the blame for evading them

Night of Death

The Communist attack opened suddenly with a fiery burst of 60- and 81mm mortar fire that solled the ressidents of Thanh My and two nearby hamlets out of their sleep at 1:30 a.m one night last week Many of the shells were white-phosphorous ones that set fire to the firmsy buts

The Communists, apparently a mixed force of North Vietnames sappers and Viet Cong guerrillas, skillfully pinned do or one platforon of U.S. Marines and one of the Popular Forces that were on night ambush duty near by. A Regional Forces platoon was trapped in only military larget, a bridge across the Ba Ren River. After pounding the three handles with some 200 mortar rounds.

All the hamlets were heavily damaged, and Thanh My was virtually destroyed At least 114 inhabitants died in the raid in the worst Communist massacre since the deathly days of the 1968 Tet attacks. The survivors wandered dazedly through the smoldering ruins of their homes. One old dwarf carried two severed hands wrapped in paper all that he could find of his twelve-year-old son, who was in one of the bunkers Even as the people of Thanh My mourned their dead the women of a village controlled by the Viet Cong only a few miles away showed up to carry off the 16 Communists killed during the attack. Neither group of mourners disturbed the other

Fhanh My, located 18 miles south of Danang, had been considered one of the safer points in 1 Corps' Quang Nam province. The Communists apparently had no objective in mind other than to break that reputation by killing as many of Thanh My's men, women and children as they could in one night of ferror. You're an adult. They're teenagers.

If you start lecturing them, they'll turn you off.
They already know drinking is a pleasure reserved
for adults. And they're fully aware of the legal
drinking age.

So, it's not so much what you tell them, it's how you tell them.

We have a suggestion: tell them by showing them.

Show them that a drink taken socially is fine. As long as it's taken sensibly and moderately

As long as it's taken sensiny and moderately Show them that the legal drinking age is not a license for irresponsibility, but a recognition of maturity—mental as well as physical.

Then, when they're old enough, you'll know they're old enough to enjoy our products sensibly, We wouldn't want it any other way.

A Father's Day Message from ... Seagram/distillers since 1857

The subject is drinking and you're the teacher.
What do you tell them?



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Vega will zip by gas stations where you were once a steady

customer. While we can't give you a

figure as yet, we can promise you that its mileage will be in the same neighborhood as the best of the economy cars. And that's a pretty good neighborhood Another moe thing about our Vequ is the way

it handles. We don't mean on a racetrack, we mean hose delucious little moments when you can dive headfirst into a parallel parking spot, or mannuver effortlessly in city traffic, or just cruises down the highway. It's tight, smooth—oh heck, it's tun

And let's not ignore one other little thing: prices will be very close to ordinary little cars'

The little car that does everything well.

We realize that we've made some pretty big claims for our new little car, but that's only because they're true

Our people think Vega 2300 will be the best possible combination of size, performance and economy. And, we're going to spend the next few weeks telling you about it Then we're going to prove it

When we think small, we think big.







HEATH & POWELL AT 1967 TORY CONFERENCE



WILSON WITH WIFE MARY

Britain: The Odds on Labor

THE scene: Edinburgh airport. A lass working for the British Board of Trade and assigned to quiz every 30th arriving passenger flips open her pad

What is the reason for your visit?" "Business, politics, winning an election," replies the pink-cheeked gentle-

"How long has your firm been in busi-

ness "Since the time of Benjamin Disraeli."

"What is your final destination?

"No. 10 Downing Street." Only then did she recognize Edward ("Ted") Heath, 53, leader of the Conservative Party and asptrant Prime Minister Last week's Edinburgh encounter was symptomatic of the plight of Ted Heath and his embattled Tories, who have been out of office for nearly six years. As Britain this week prepares to go to the polls in the eighth general election since 1945. Heath stands scant chance of moving into 10 Downing Street Instead British bookies were giving odds as high as 10-to-1 that Lahorite Harold Wilson would become the first Prime Minister in the last 100 years to lead his party to three consecutive electoral victories

Polls Ahead. For four days last week Britain's newspaper-loving public was deprived of reading about the politicking. Eleven national papers were closed by a strike, and election buffs were reduced to crowding around the telly for their news. When the papers reappeared nfter settling on a 10% pay increase they reported opinion samplings showing that Labor had increased its lead by as much as 12.4%. It was a remarkable turn-around: a year ago, Labor trailed the Tories by as much as 26.8% Wilson's current lead-if it stands up -would give the party a massive 140-seat majority in the Commons. That would be an even greater Labor victors than the one in 1966 that resulted in a 96-seat edge in the Commons Some Laborites, in fact, were concerned that the party's overconfident supporters would feel it unnecessary even to vote on June 18 This would present the wellorganized Tory machine with an opportunity to turn out its own voters and thus narrow the Labor margin, or perhaps, in the highly unlikely event of a reversal of Labor fortunes, even squeak through to an upset triumph

Ducking Issues. In the final week of campaigning, Wilson, usually accompanied by his wife Mary, billowed through the hustings, laughing off barrages of eggs, bags of talcum powder, Tory hecklers and even a bolt of lightning that struck his train at Attenborough, Heath, whistling across the sceptred isle in an executive prop jet, plugged away at his efforts to swing 49 key marginal constituencies away from Labor, But Heath was unable to match Wilson's launts confidence. He did unhend enough toward the campaign's end to drink with workers in pubs and buss young girls Nonetheless, Heath sniffed "I don't regard this election as a competition hetween a couple of circus masters.

If Wilson gave little heed to the issues, voters paid less attention to Heath's attempts to raise them. For one thing the British were distracted by the World Cup Soccer matches in Mexico City, where the British team is defending its championship title

The most important immediate issue facing Britain has barely been raised at all That is Common Market member ship for Britain, which would carry the advantage of larger markets for British goods but would mean higher food prices at home Admission negotiations start on the Continent next month While both Labor and Tory leaders favor Britain's entry, samplings show 57% of the electorate is opposed. Wilson simply dodges the point, referring ques tioners to dull previous statements Heath has been somewhat more forth-

right. But in Portsmouth, after hailing the potential benefits to Britain of Common Market membership. Heath wound up his paean by saying that "no British government could take the British people into the Common Market against their will

Almost equally ignored was the fact that despite the gloss of affluence over London, and despite Manchester's massive £250 million urban-renewal program, too much of the north-and other areas too-feels neglected by the planners in the capital. In the gloom of Glasgow tenements, the shoddy dock areas of Liverpool and in blackened, heatendown Leeds, the shadows thicken "People are fed up," says Liberal Candidate Willis Pickard in Edinburgh, "with being run from Westminster and Whitehall " Over the entire north, unemployment has risen from 2% four years ago to 5.2% last year. Half the unemployed are men under 40. The three major industries of the north-coal, steel and shinbuilding-still tremble from a recession. True enough, the British economy has been brightened immeasurably in the past several months by the turn around in the nation's balance of payments position, which ran a 1969-70 surplus of \$1.45 billion, twice the targeted figure. For many in Britain, the sudden sunniness brought by the relaxation of government curbs on wages has been sweet indeed. Asked if he thought it would last, Edinburgh Electrician Jack Miller grinned, "How would I know? I only know Harold's made it happen." Heath, who warns of a new unset of inflation that will eat up the higher wages, has been unable to excite the generally well-off electorate with his prophecies of economic doom

Racial Stabs. In the final stretch, the campaign suddenly turned bitter over an issue that would play a role in deciding the election outcome in no more than 20 of Britain's 630 electoral districts. The issue is race. It is a problem the British largely ignored until a decade ago Immigration from Asia and the Caribbean has pushed the non-white population to a present total of 13 million. The man who raised the issue was Tors. Enoch Powell, Harold Macmillan's Minister of Health In 1968 Powell prophesed that rivers of blood would flow in Britain if colored immigration was allowed to continue More recently, he demanded citizenship legislation to the standard of the properties of the properti

Speaking to constituents in his Midlands district of Wolverhampton, Powell last week charged that the sacrosance Cavil Service had "cruelly and persistently misled" the public as to the size of the immigrant problem. In a tactic of the immigrant problem, in a tactic of the immigrant problem. In a tactic department of the line Senator Mic-Carthy, and of the line Senator Mic-Carthy, and the line services of the condepartment of state into which enemies of this country have inflitrated, or this country have inflitrated.

Best Advice. Powell's slur drew an angry and immediate riposte from the Labor Party. "If Powell has evidence of traitors in government departments," said Home Secretary James Callaghan. who oversees British internal security. "he has not made any approach to me If this is more than a smear scare, I must ask him to come to me at once But Heath, who in 1968 expelled Powell from his Shadow Cabinet because of his racial views, refused to censure Powell for fear of provoking a split in the Tories. Many theorized that Pow-ell, foreseeing a Tory defeat at the polls, was seeking to lay the foundations for a post-election challenge to Heath's leadership. In view of Heath's tim dity, the best advice for the Tories came from Laborite Defense Minister Denis Healey. "I hope no British party," he said, "would put its trust in a man who chooses the height of electoral battle to stab his leader in the back,

ARGENTINA

Fall of a Corporate Planner

"I have a vast plan in my pocket," boasted Lieut General Juan Carlos Onganía to his countrymen four years ago after an army coup had installed him as President of Argentina. It became increasingly clear that Ongania's chief aim was to perpetuate his own authoritarian rule. To do so, he sought to create a corporate state in the style of Italy's Mossolini or Spain's Franco, Instead of holding elections. Ongania planned to establish a "three-pillared state" by appointing representatives of the unions. business interests and the technical-professional class to new executive advisory connects

In pursuit of this goal, Ongania began to solicit the support of the labor unions, many of which are still dommated by the totalitarian principles of the long-deposed Juan Perón. Ongania's appeal to the unions and entrepreneurs

angered the army generals, who consider themselves the guardians of Argentina's welfare. At a meeting last month the generals barraged the President with complaints about his dictatorial designs. When one young gen-eral complained of a "lack of dialogue," Ongania replied, "But we are having a di alogue now." "We are not," snapped the general. "You are lecturing us, and besides I doubt if the people would consider us their just representatives." The generals sought to persuade Ongania to set a date for the election of a representative civilian government, but Onganía refused. Last week, in Argentina's sixth military coup in 40 years, the army surrounded Buenos Aires' Government House with troops. After holding out for twelve hours, the stubborn Ongania stepped into a Mercedes and drove 21 blocks to the junta's headquarters. "Centlemen, I have come to present my resignation," he announced

buru, who ruled the country for 2½ years following Perón's ouster. The kidnapers claimed to be Peronistas avenuing the execution of 27 of their compatriots who were executed during Aramburu's period in office. Some observers theorize, on the other hand, that the culprits could have been either ultraright militarists or leftist revolutionaries seeking to prevent any liaison between Ongania and the Peromsta-dominated trade unions. In any case, there appeared to be little doubt that the kidnapers, whoever they might be, had carried out their threat to murder Aramburu. Early one morning they placed his watch, keys and medallion in the night deposit box of a suburban Buenos Aires bank, But they kent his body, apparently burying it in secret

Waiting Out Perón. At week's end, the new junta whose members are Admiral Alberto J Gnavi, Army Lieut General Alejandro A, Lanusse and Air



JUNTA MEMBERS GNAVI LANUSSE & REY A lecture is not a dialogue.

Ongaria was unpopular with civilians and military milke for his subborn authoritarian produce for his subborn authoritarian produced by the substitution of the public bear substitution of the public bear substitution of produced by the substitution of profits and by inviting the different public bear of the substitution of profits and by inviting the substitution of profits and by inviting the exploration contracts had except and the public bear of profits and by inviting the exploration contracts had except public by his civilian predecessor. President Antore Uneber 10 feet.

But after the bloody labor noting last year at the modstrail dity of Cordoba in which 22 persons were killed. Ongania's power began to crumble. While the country was beste by a wave with the country was beste by a wave root of indicate and a gadual re-turn of indicate and a gadual resurt of the country was to lighten centorship and scription was to lighten centorship and was seen to the complain that Argentines suffered from "an excess of freedom." The final blow may well have been the loss of prestige half of the country of

Force Brig, General Carlos A. Rey, appointed a brother officer to the Presidency. He is Brig, General Roberto Marcelo Levingston, who has been serving as Argentina's representative on the InterAmerican Defense Board, headquartered in Washington.

The junta has also stressed the need for free electrons. But this will hardly happen soon. The generals' dilemma, like that of the government they oust-one of the two most powerful ground the government of the control of the presentation, who still against for the return of £1 Luder from exile in Madrid The military may be afraud to rak holding electrons until after the death of the aling 34-yaz-old Perdin.

Only two weeks after the kidinaping of General Aramburu in Argentina, West Germany's Ambassador to Brazil. Ehrenfined voin Hollbehn, was seized by terrorists in Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian government, which had released 15 political prisoners in return for the file of U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick last September, iggreed to release 40 prisoners for On Hollbehn.

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RUMANIAN SOLDIERS EVACUATING FLOOD VICTIMS IN ALBA PROVINCE

The Politics of Rescue

Peru and Rumanue share the late of having been stricken by the worst natural disasters in their histories. Both also are mavericks within the prevaining polulical systems in their parts of the world. Thus, last week international and efforts mixed politics with the human drama of rescue and recovers.

Peru: The Aftermath

In the wake of the worst recorded disaster in Perris balony, at least 41 nations have sent supplies or rescue teams to help the stricken country dig out from the devastation wrought by the floods and landsides that left 100,000 people injured and 800,000 homeless. One Perruvian expert estimated that the damage would reach \$500 million, and the death roll, which stood at 500 million werned floods to the country of the count

The disaster brought at least a temporary reconciliation between Washing Ion and Lima. For almost two years the U.S. and the Peruvian nationalist junta led by General Juan Velasco Alvarado have been feuding over Peru's seizure of U.S. properties. After an unfortunate initial delay, the U.S won warm thanks from the Peruvian generals for its effective aid From the U.S.'s Southern Command in Panama came a 40-man rescue team three days after the quake, and giant Chinook helcopters from the carrier Guam lifted supplies into remote Andean slages that otherwise were completely cut off from the outside world by landslides Washington also donated \$10 million in relief funds Other countries sent transport planes

winging to Lima in what the Peruvian press described as "a world air bridge Tents and medicines arrived by air from Russia, powdered milk from France, more medicines from Spain French president Pompidui announced a na-

tional campaign to aid the greit-stricken nation, and Yugoslavia's Murshal Tito asked his countrimen to send contributions. More than 200 Chilean families offered to adopt some of the estimated 5,000 orphaned children. Aid also came from Fidel Castro, who seeks to make common cause with the Peruvina army's rudical reform policial supplies and donated blood. Castro sent a pint of his own blood.

Rumania: The Crest

For more than a month, Rumanus has been gripped in a struggle with the rising waters of the Danube and its tributaries. Last week, as the river created at ten feet above its normal level, all but two of the country's 39 districts were either partially or totally nundated fhough emergency sandbagging kept the flood away from Bucharest and the big steel plant at Galatt, Rumanna has already suffered more property damage than during all of World War.

Fed by abnormally heavy rains and a sudden thaw in the Carpathian mountains, the Danube had smashed through dikes and dams. It destroyed at least 284 bridges, wiped out one-sixth of the nation's train rails, swept under whole towns and washed away much of Rumania's richest topsoil. The death toll so far stands at 209, and some 500,000 people have been left homeless. Aided by relief supplies from 30 nations, including the U.S., which sent more aid than the Soviets did, the entire country has been mobilizing to combat the disaster. For the past month, Rumania's President, Nicolae Ceaușescu has done little but supervise flood-defense work. making frequent trips to the countryside to cheer up exhausted workers

Though the waters are expected to subside within a few more weeks, the job of rebuilding the nation's shattered economy will take four or five years Moreover, any economic weakness at home threatens to undermine Ceauses-

cu's hard-won political independence within the Soviet bloc Though Ceau-secu his managed to increase his country's trade with the West, Russia remains by far Rumania's most important customer. Many Rumanians now worry that Moscow may take advantage of the flood to reassert its domination.

Quiet Nerve, Since the flooding began. Ceausescu has made one trip to Moscow, apparently with inconclusive results. Soviet offers of aid were reportedly tied to a list of general demands, including acceptance of Moscow's long-cherished notion of Rumanian "integration" into COMECON, the Communist common market, which would block his attempts to build up an independent economy Just how hard the Soviets are prepared to press will be evident next month when Soviet Party Boss Leonid Brezhnev arrives in Bucharest for the signing of a new Rumanian-Soviet friendship treaty. Drafted two years ago, the document so far has not been amended to include mention of either the Brezhney Doctrine, permitting Soviet intervention in socialist countries, or of support for Moscow in the event of a Sino-Soviet clash

Ceausescu has been carefully lining up support With his customary display of quiet nerve, he has gratefully acaid and even dispatched his Vice President Emil Bodnaras, to Peking and Pyongyang to talk long-term economic deals. He has proposed a "standing Balkan conference" that would, among other things, give Rumania yet another set of economic partners (Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia), and is planning a visit to Paris later this month where he hopes to line up more joint ventures with French industries The flood has, however, brought Ceausescu surcease from Soviet pressure in at least one area. Rumania's flooded countryside is certain to remain too soggy to support tanks for many months Result, it would be useless for the Soviets to demand that the joint Warsaw Pact exercises be held in Rumania next month, as they have been urging

PEOPLE

"I have never snatched so quickly at a role in my life," said Sir Lourence Olivier. Something Shakespearean? Not at all Next season at London's Old Vic the 63-year-old actor (who was honored with a life peerage last week, making him the only lord on the British stage) will play Nathan Detroit, proprietor of the oldest established permanent floating crap game in the durable Damon Runyon musical Guys and Dolls Sir Laurence dismisses suggestions that the accents of the Oueen's English cannot adapt to the argot of Times Square As for Detroit's one song-well Sir Laurence has carried a tune onstage before (in The Entertainer), though he doesn't much relish the chore hurts my throat, and I can't stand the noise

Time and age had clearly mellowed the antipathies of World War II. As Charles de Gaulle, 79, met Span's Generalisation Froncisco Franco, 77 somehow the Lowering caller managed (6 ft, 4 lin, z. 5 ft, 3 in) by the very depth of his bow, What they talked about was nobody's business but their —particularly De Gaulle, who is keeping a travelogue for his memoria, After the control of the control of

When Salome begins peeling off those seven veils in the Strauss opera, no one expects her to hit rock bottom—and given the construction of most so-pranos, no one much minds if she doesn't But US Mezzo-Sopnio Groce Bumbry, 33, whose physical endowment (371-231-401) is as rich as her vorce playfully promised to strip to her 'jew-clip and perfume" for her opening per formance at Londons Royal Opera. House To the delight of frain-gibitary

who couldn't see her brief bikini

—Miss Bumbry was almost as good as her word

They do it in France, but U.S. generals caught kissing each other would be likely to lose their stars. Not aim. Chief of Staff General William C. Wastmorelond, observing the promotion of two WAC colonels, pronounced "a new protocol for congratulating lady generals," and promptly planted a brast of the processing the programment of the property of the programment of



ADAM DICKENS Stayed injunction.



GRACE BUMBRY AS SALOME Stripped to perfume.



WESTMORELAND & HOISINGTON
Stars to smooth.

sy kiss on the mouths of WAC Brigadier Generals Elizabeth P. Hoisington, 51, and Anna Mae Hays, 50—the first women in U.S. Army history to attain the rank

"I conjure my franchs," Charles Dickens wrote in his will, "on no account to make me the subject of any mon unent, memoral or testimonial what ever." Last week in London scores of frenchs gipored that slightly Livah Heep frenchs gipored that slightly Livah Heep presence that Dickens himself would have appreciated, his great great-grand son Adam Dickens. 9, in his collin wastcost and chair, looking as if his collin David Competion from the pages. 30

Twents vens a housefailher to sing ers and never once in a singer's home? How come? asked TV's Dick Cover! How come? asked TV's Dick Cover! of the guest on his talk show No mixing of business and pleasure? Not that, and Metropolitan Opera's manager Rudolph Bing, 68: "Come to think of it, they didn't mive me." Unappressative, they didn't mive me." Unappressative, they didn't mive me. "Unappressative to rich me. "When I came, we had a defect of half a million dollar." I've worked hard and now we have a deficit of well over \$4 000 1000."

Georgia's most prominent pickeler Governor Lesfer Moddox, was knocked out of his one-man crusade against At lanta's newspapers last week by a stone —a kidney stone. After the operation at Georgia Baptist Hospital, his sur goon reported that the patient would be back in full sign-carrying form withma month.

Knocked off the mound last spring for consorting with gamblers. Detroit Irigers Pritcher Denny McLoin has now filed for bankruptey, claiming debts of Selfor (filed and structure), to assets other and the selfor spring the self-spring the self



The Western White about 4,400 yards power plant.

This is the San Onofre nuclear power plant in California. It was built and is being operated well within the strict regulations of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, just like every other nuclear power plant in the country. The one thing that distinguishes it from the others is its neighbors, President and Mrs. Nixon, Last summer our President joined thousands of Californians living near San Onofre.

The Nixons enjoy the same safety precautions as anyone else living near any nuclear power plant in this country.

What are those precautions?

Before the AEC will issue a construction permit for a nuclear power plant, its regulatory staff must approve the prospective location and plant design.

2. In addition, an independent group of scientific experts from outside the AEC, known as the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, must approve all plant sites and construction plans.

3. The application is then considered at a public hearing. This is conducted by a

three-man board consisting of an attorney and two technical people who must be selected from a panel of experts outside the AEC. The board's decision is reviewed by an appeal board and/or the five commissioners of the AEC, headed by Chairman, Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Glenn T. Seabora.

4. The same thorough safety reviews by the regulatory staff and the Advisory Committee, required for the construction permit, are repeated before an operating

license can be granted.

 Once construction and operating licenses are granted, the regulatory staff conducts continuing reviews of the operation (for the life of the plant) to make sure the licensee follows all AEC standards.

To whom does the Atomic Energy Commission report?

The Chairman of the AEC, Dr. Seaborg, reports directly to the President of the United States. He is one of five Commissioners, each of whom is appointed to five-year terms, subject to confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

In addition, this Commission is under



House is located from this nuclear

the surveillance of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, a special committee of both houses of Congress. This congressional committee is the watchdog for all development, use and control of nuclear energy. It holds public hearings regularly.

The world's leading medical and scientific experts help establish safety standards used for nuclear power plants.

A doctor from the World Health Organization of Geneva, Switzerland; the director of a British radiobiology unit, a geneticist from a prominent American university are a few examples of the many renowned scientific thinkers who make up the International Commission of Radiological Protection and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement. They continually report their findings and recommendations in publicly available documents. These are used by the Federal Radiation Council that establishes U.S. government policies on radiation. The AEC standards must conform to these policies.

The result of all this regulation and

continual investigation is that nuclear power plants are probably the most carefully studied and rigidly supervised industry in this country. Perhaps the safest in the history of technology.

These assurances are important to all Americans, because it is estimated that by the year 2000, half of the electric power needed in the United States will be produced in nuclear plants.

Many of us will be living near nuclear power facilities (indeed many of us already live considerably closer than our President, and just as safely). All are assured, not only by law, but through the diligent efforts of the electric utility industry and the scientific community, that each additional nuclear plant will be built and operated under safety precautions as stringent as those applied to the one near the Nixons' California home.

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EDUCATION

Voices of Commencement

From the rubble of a violent semester came themes for commencement speakers across the U.S. Most dwelt on factionalized America and the need for reconciliation between young and old, black and white, left and right New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay echoed the predominant plea by calling for a "new center" in the country's politics Speaking at Williams College in Massachusetts, he rejected rigid "attachment to the simple and the absolute." Lindsay espoused "not a compromise between the uncompromising extremes, not a compromise with our conscience, but a commitment to ru tional change by rational means" He added. "The revolutionary defiles the flag and the reactionary deifies it Both offend reason and common sense. The Big Lie. In the eyes of Harvard

President Nathan M. Pusey, however, the revolutionary is the bigger offender In a moving baccalaureate address which evoked his personal agony in cop ing with Harvard's turmoils he blamed campus disruption on faculty and student extremists "who would like to see our colleges and universities denigrated maligned and even shut down." In Pusey's angry view, such agitators-specifically, the S.D.S -use techniques akin to those of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, for whom Pusey served as a favorite target. He cited the Hitlerian tactic of "the big lie"-in this case, the radicals' claim "that the university is a hopelessly bigoted, reactionary force in our society which serves the interest of a hideous military-industrial complex Among the results, Puscy said, were

Among the results, Puscy said, were the S.D.S.-inspired furor over the presence on campus of a Dow Chemical recruiter in 1967 and this year's insinulations that Harvard's Center for International Affairs is engaged in "com-

pletty with our nefarious Government."
It is clear, he said that "the old Mc-Carthy technique is at work again, but this time—it is a sourow to have to acknowledge it—by our own, and in our midst." Plusey urged his graduates to "re-fuse to sticciumb to cymeism or hope-leannes. It is a long way around," he said "but it is the civilized wax, and the only way for those who have come training our desiration of the control of t

cluded "There is a world of reason, modestey, charity and trust in the modst of, and opposed to, the oppressive and contentious world of decest, angro Vilification, and self-righteousness now many or manifest all about us again, as 20 years ago, by would-be exploiters. This comer world is created and precariously maintained in all generations by civtized men, a world for which in the depths of our hearts I am sure we all you today is simply that, in my view, as Harvard men vost are called to serve that world."

Though Yale President Kingman Brewster Jr. is no less a delender of the world that Pusey envisioned, he took a rather broader view of the current student generation's motives Speaking to Yale's seniors, Brewster decried the inaccuracies of political labels, especially as they have been tossed about on campuses recently Fo call those who are not destructively militant 'moderate' grossly understates the widespread exasperation and outrage with injustice," he said And "to call them 'liberal' Ligs them with a wishful gradualism which belies the depths of their impatience." But if labels are necessary, he continued, perhaps a term like "due-process radical" would suggest "that the tactical acceptance of working for change through the system does not imply an acceptance of

the whole system Forbearance to use violence does not connote complacency; militant impatience does not require violence in order to prove itself." Brewster took pride in pointing out that most Yale students "have taken the measure of the wilder extremes and found them wanting."

Common Humanity. Not all speakers appealed to understanding and common sense. Borrowing Spiro Agnew's argot. NASA Administrator Thomas O Painc took potshots at "Potland," which he said is waging "hysterical warfare" against "Squareland." Speaking at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Paine proposed a hypothetical Cabinet for the country, including Timothy Leary (Secretary of Agriculture), Jane Fonda (Interior), Arlo Guthrie (H E.W.), Ralph Nader (Commerce) and Bobby Seale (Attorney General). Paine asserted that Potlanders were heavily dependent on "foreign aid" from Squareland, His words were generally ill-received. "The speech had one thing going for it. said a Worcester administrator, "It was

Many in the class of 1970 itself called for rapprochement Speaking for his fellow graduates at the University of Texas. John Zammito maintained that "we are too often and too easily trapped into categories. We lose our sense of common humanity, dividing human life into camps." In his view, "There is no youth, there are only children. There is no Establishment, there are only parents. We must throw off the blindness of righteousness, of silence of rhetoric " Zammito appealed to his peers "Have we so completely forgotten the love and care of our parents? Have we forgotten our origins? Only when we understand that we are theirs and that they are ours and that this is the only truth only then can we turn to the resto-

only then can we turn to the restoration of hope." Among other students who picked up that theme was Bonnie Cooke, valedictorian at Davis and Elkins College in West Virginia. "You'll need to be patient with us as we will



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with you," she told the adults in her audience. "I believe we're in a position to teach each other, but one of us might have to meet the other more than halfway. Who's going to be first?"

Kudos: Round 3 ROWDOIN COLLEGE

Andrew Wyeth, D.F.A., painter

RRANDEIS UNIVERSITY Jacques Coastea i D Sc., underwater pioneer. He has wrest d up to the aght the live sea scrolly of his "world with-

DAVIS AND ELKINS COLLEGE John D Rocketeller IV 11 D Secretary

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awarded an OBF and an Emmy aist

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LOWELL TECHNOLOGICA, INSTITUTE Flliot I Richardson, D.Sc., Secretary-designate of Health, Education and We

MALCOLM X COLLEGE

Dick Gregory, D.H., comedian NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Saul Bellow, D.Let , novelist Your writing now intersers sad, now colloquol and witty, now philosophical, beautifully ranges intellectual sophistication alongside common speech and experience

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Murray J. Gart, L.H.D., chief of cor respondents, TIME-LIFE News Service UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

James 1 Allen Jr 11 D former U'S Commissioner of Education Dr. Atlens transper anything our uncertain may

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Robert Finch, L.L.D. Counsellor to the President, former Secretary of Health. Education and Welfare

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A wase, so a regardance of Mar . o po och to the expert to or a so and

PACE COLLEGE

Bob Hope, LL D., comedian A master whose wit and saure serve to whith down pomposity, modify the fathles of our times and help to restrain their perpetrators from self-hymnosis

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN Walter P. Reuther, LL.D., late president of the United Auto Workers, No speaker for those who told in our midst can replace him, for he was than eare human individual, a man who cares enough to make change not only possible but read.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Bob Dylan, D.Mus, folk singer (see Music). He has based his technique in the arts of the common people of our past and torn his appeals for human





DAVID FROST

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compassion from the experience of the dispossessed. His music remains the authentic expression of the disturbed and concerned conscience of young America

ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE Dolores Hope, L.H.D., wife of Comedian Bob Hope

UNION COLLEGE

Russell Baker, LL.D., humorist, John H. Knowles, D.C.L., director of Massachusetts General Hospital

WAGNER COLLEGE

Rudolf Bing, L.H.D., general manager of the Metropolitan Opera

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Roger Tory Peterson, D.Sc., ornithologist and author. In a threatened world suddlenly aware of its own mortality von have long been a prophet of the interrelated by the control of the interre-

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

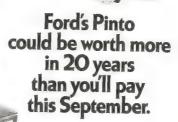
Ralph Ellison, LL.D., author.

John V. Lindsay, I.L.D., mayor of New York City. In facing the relentless problems and incredible demands bearing upon the mayors of our great cities you have found the sensitivity to understand, the wit and the resilience to survey.

YALE UNIVERSITY

Art Buchwald, L.H.D. humorist. In our time of turgid seriousness, ponderous cant, and frantic promotion, von have ustained the great American tradition of skepticism, graced with a kindly sense of the absurd

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mports Instead, one that meets them head-on.
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Wind used Pinto to follow in the tradition of Model T I classic that went virtually unchanged for 19 year

But we do know that do lar for dollar and pound for sound, it'll be the best small car on The American Road



MODERN LIVING

How Radicals Make Money

A fringe benefit of being a radical is occasional free trips to Washington to see your Government in action . Become a subversive and see the Government from the inside, Make your Government pay your way there

HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee) pays seven cents a mile. If you're coming from California that's almost twice the youth fare, which means you can live for two months free on HUAC's tab. HUAC finances

-Do It' by Jerry Rubin

There are other tricks in the radicals' bag, all of them similarly formulated to keep participants alive and well and living in the revolution. Often with no visible means of support, tod v's young radicals remain sufficiently if not well-fed, adequately if erratically clothed, and able to catch the first wind of protest and the nearest available means of transportation in time to show up in the front lines from Berkeley to Birmingham, from Chicago to Kent State. Celebrities like Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman can stay close to the action without exactly pinching pennics Rubin's book Do It! has already earned him \$45,000, Hoffman's Revolution for the Hell of It and Woodstock Nation have raked in a cool \$75,000 so far Like other members of the Chicago Seven, they can command lecture fees of several hundred dollars. But for the rank and file of the movement, survival in the society they are working to destroy and the financing of the machinery to effect that destruction-depends upon a curious combination of primitive-trib-

al Communism, good Samaritanism, soak-the-sucker capitalism, live-on-thedole socialism and the riding spirit of Robin Hoodism

Well-Heeled Liberals. There are several means of funding the movement A showing of Cool Hand Luke on the Berkeley campus netted \$500 for the Inter-Strike Co-Ordinating Committee Boston's Progressive Labor Party regularly holds bake sales and dances, this month drew 200 sympathizers to a rock concert at M.I.T Biggest contributions, both of money and equipment, come from well-heeled liberals who support the radicals' drive for peace if not their revolutionary tactics and theories The big earners among professional radicals like Hoffman and Rubin, plow most of their profits back into the movement. Then there are "windfalls," like the one at San Francisco State College last year, when radicals seized control of the student-activities fund, amounting to more than \$400,000. and parceled out large sums to black militants and an organization that was blatantly Maoist For radicals, there are two kinds of johs. First and most important is work directly involved with the movement. Underground newspapers afford the steadiest income, both for the editorial staff (who usually save on individual rents by living communally in the office) and for the hawkers Sellers of Los Angeles' Free Press buy some 5,000 conies of the paper for 16¢ each, sell them for a quarter, taking home as much as \$15 to \$20 a night. Operating expenses are low, \$550 and printing equipment inherited from another radical publication are enough to publish 10,000 issues of Washington's Red Earth-Voice From the Mother Country, D.C. every ten



JERRY RUBIN AT HUAC HEARINGS (1968) Living off the country's leavings.

days, "We have never figured out our prolit "says Editor Mark Hess, "because we're not into that sort of thing We're still alive and well, and that's all that matters." To raise funds for the Progressive Labor Party, Harvard Senior John Mc-Kean spent time in costume between acts during a recent university production of Marat Sade (he played Marat) peddling P.L. magazines to audiences who seemed as stunned by the intermission activities as by the play

Other radicals work for organizations that support the movement. Marge Battles, one of four paid New York staff members of the Viet Nam Peace Parade Committee, makes \$75 a week (\$125 less than she nicked up at her last straught job tus Flower), but she has "got used to not buying new clothes," claims "the only real expense I have is my shrink," Trudi Young, 27, will earn \$3,000 this year as national coordinator of Women's Strike for Peace in Washington, D.C.; her husband's \$6,000-a-year salary as national student secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation puts their combined income into a high bracket for radicals. But, says Ron Young, "I can't feel guilty about receiving a salary in the peace movement In comparison to what we could be earning on the outside, \$9,000 really isn't much at all."

Some radicals fill time with handierafts, making posters, clothing, bead necklaces or leather goods. Faye Evans, 23, whiles away the hours between marches by weaving and augments the income from her family trust fund by selling her wares to Houston stores Many radicals can count on parental support, if only an occasional check from home, but since all money, even movement money, is despised, members by and large stick to the dictum. "Take

The other acceptable kind of work for radiculs is the so-called straight joh -anything from driving a cab to waiting on tables to factory labor, this is regarded only as "dropping-out to work until a movement job can be found Mike Ansara, an early organizer of S.D.S. at Harvard and a founder of Cambridge's underground Old Mole, quit the paper for a joh in an auto-repair shop Berkeley Radical Wendy Schlesinger had a fling as a census worker; a fourth-year architecture student at Houston's Rice University earns money for the movement at a part-time joh scraping furniture in an antique shop For extra, unanticipated personal needs, he "rips off"-or steals

Looting with Scruples. Writes Jerry Rubin, "All money represents theft. To steal from the rich is a sacred and religious act. To take what you need is an act of self-love, self-liberation While looting, a man to his own self is true," To many radicals, that truth is self-evident indeed Some of those who take jobs in department stores or markets steal what they can, and either resell it at a minimum price underground or donate it to communes Some who work in restaurants or drugstores let their friends in to cat or rip what they need. Still, there are some scruples says one Boston radical, "to steal from the A. & P is fine, but to steal from a little grocery store run by an

old couple is unthinkable

Activists have an advantage over squares; they require far less money to live and work. An average and ample income for a typical movement person is only between \$100 and \$150 a month Yet \$100 can go a long way, given a whole infrastructure of radical institutions-funded largely by liberal contributions. There are co-ops providing cheap food in bulk for communal living free clinics for quality medical a d for asmost everything but major surgery, legal defense funds for free legal assistance and barl money in political cases. Radieals for the most part have no insurance and no credit payments. Furniture is inherited from friends books borrowed from the library, transportation by bicyele or by thumb. "This country is so affluent," admits a Berkeley radical, "that we can live off its leavings.

TELEVISION

The Hampshire Saga

Way back in 1961, British Actress Justan Hampshire had a bash at Hollwood. Or, as she called it, "the Land of the Bottom Pinchers," where all the men have "crocodite wive they be the store of the control of the they test around their hair, fingers. The big shots also had arms the keep putting around me that managed to be long enough to reach my left breast." Susan recalls telling them: "I don't have to do that. I can act." So the control of the control of the ternational star - her way come an in-

Her latest acknowledgment came this year in the U.S. where sinh has emerged as, of all things, the first sex symbol of douctational television (if one ignores John Child). Susan is Fleur, the collision of the doubt of the doub

Dyslexic Proecox. Susan started ou with what should have been an insuperable handicap for an actress. She had dyslexia, a congenital brain condition that hampers her ability to read aloud She still aches at memories of try ing to get through London's Hampshire School (founded by her mother). "I remember standing up in class trying to read Shakespeare, and I could hear al the other children sniggering and laughrng, because I'd be literally making it up. I remember thinking: when I grow up, people are not going to laugh at me So I thought, who do they respect now? Elizabeth Taylor or someone, I'll he an actress.

Finally, at ago 16, she gave up school and went into reportory. She had earlied to read vlently and to remember he parts, but auditions and first reading were, as she says, "torture. The producer or playwright would think: Who is this cocky girl mucking up our material to the same than the control of the ways." But 18 months, two combined in the work of the working on for years." But 18 months, two combined is same of the working of the working of the working on the West End, playing a show-stopping cannot in Expression Bongs with Paul Scofield.

BBC work, the Sidner Furie film During One Night, and Hollywood followed By the end of her stay there, the bottom punchers and a California erime scare had reduced her to skeping with a teu-gas gun under her pillow. She was also scared off by the profired parts, some of the available co-stars [1] and the available co-stars [7] fore", and the long-indenturing correct, and the long-indenturing corrects proposed by two studies. After five months, she headed home with nothing to show but a 30,000-word journal, but the star of the st

a real-life Nathanael West work that is too libelous to publish

But once back in London, she was not above playing the starfet publicity game. Her main purpose was to try to free herself from the molasses morass of Disney pictures (The Three Leves of Thomastian) and from the "sweet, soppy, boring" debutante roles in which she was stuck. At one point, in which she was stuck at one point, one coded "somebody like Roger Vadim to bring me to full biloom."

To land the Forsyte role, Susan arranged her initial meeting with Producer Donald Wilson at a French restaurant



SUSAN AS FLEUR Beyond the bottom pinchers.

in London. She arrived early and managed to be deep in fluent conversation with the maître d'hôtel when he arrived. "She knew," says Wilson, "that Fleur was half French I thought that was an intelligent girl. And at once I was caught by her tremendous vivacity and the fact that she was very much a 20s figure, which was very important for Fleur" His casting choice was impeccable, for in every way she held her own in that top-class company. "The Saga," says Co-Star Eric Porter, "was her first opportunity to show her true merit and full range-love, hate, envy, remorse and so on-and she showed that she can be a sensitive, intelligent and deeply revealing actress.

After she finished Sugo. Susan found her Frenchman. He turned out to be Pierre Granier-Deferre, who directed her first nude scene (with Charles Aznawour) in Paris in August and then married her. She now shuttles hetween a couple of cottages in Chelsea and an apartment in suburban Paris. France is for weekends and vacation, because it is about the only civilized country in the

world where Susan has any privacy -Saga has not played there yet

Now 29, Susun is temporarily retred while awanting her first child After that she would like to do a season with the British National Theater, and make serious films. In her TV and move roles since Fletri she has been typecast once more But this time Susun Hampshre hkes it? I love playing what people call bad characters." she says "They've got so much character."

Gangbusters, German-Style

There once was a con lady from the Ruhr called "Liquor Hilde" who made her living picking up elderly men in bars, going home with them, then drugging and robbing them. Not long ago, be fore getting down to work in a pigeon's apartment, she and he paused to watch West Germany's favorite TV show, Aktenzeichen XY . . . Ungelost (Case, XY . . . Unsolved) Suddenly to her horror, the program began to dramatize her own racket and displayed a mug shot of Hilde herself. She snapped off the set, but it was too late. Although her victim failed to recognize her, one of his neighbors did The police were alerted, and she was immediately arrested

That is precisely the purpose of the hour-long monthly series. Each show presents four to 8x such real-life, unsolved crimes by Mnety minutes later, Narrator Eduard Zimmermann returns to the art with a progress report that is often are the such as the such a

Because rewards are offered and the emphasus is on Jurid cases exposing more sex and violence than is customary on fictional actions. About XI Plan risen to No. 1 in the ratings. A Spanish initiation of the show is also a hit and will go from humonthly to weekly in July A Danish bumonthly to weekly in July A Danish prims, no arrests and an necutation that the show had inspired a Copenhagen girl to attempt a bank robbery.

Folse Arrest. A Mumch civil rights lawyer is now filing suit to bar XY. He charges that the show 1) creates the impression that the accused are guilty before they can receive a Irial and 2) rouses a "chase fover because of the rewards. Zimmermann has made all Germans bounty hunters."

XY has in fact led to 15 false arrests. One man, saled by mistake in Austria, committed suicide in his cell. Zimmermann still thinks the record of his more than outweighs the errors. But the show his now been running long-enough that several fugitives have served their terms and have been released. Lest they look for vengeance. Zimmermann has installed an extra door on his Mainz home, deployed a huge sentry dog anhome, deployed a huge sentry dog and

FNVIRONMENT

Good News for Santa Barbara

In a calculated move to help pay for the Vet Nam War—without rasning taxes—the Johnson Administration in 1986 invited oil companies to lease about 473, 660 acres of rederal waters for offshore of and gas chilling in California's San deligible of the California's San Calculated and California's San and California's San Calculated and California's San Calculated San California's San California's San California's San California's San California's San Calculated San California's San California's

Last week President Nixon heeded the message The President asked Congress to cancel 20 federal leases on 198. To access the cancel and the Santa Barbara Channel His Design of the Santa Barbara Channel His Compensate the oil companies for the 20 leases by selling crude oil from its Gulf Courts will determine just how much the Covernment will pay. Since the Covernment will pay. Since the men may receive more than the \$178 million they put out for the leaves.

The plan calls for three wells to cambus operating in the sanctuary in order to reduce underwater pressure, which otherwise might cause further oil sepage. More important, drilling will continue near the sanctuars under 50 oil leaves that are not affected by the Nixon proposal. "Any drilling on those leaves will pose a continuing threat to the Southern California coatterns." Says California. Whencorate Senator Alan mind to modify the Nixon Administration may find its gesture applauded but deemed undeauted.

Solving the Power Problem

According to the U.S. Office of Emergency, Preparedness, much of the nation faces a shortage of electricity this sum mer. Power faulures may afficir Chicago. St. Louis and Minneapolis-St. Paul. plus most of the Eastern Seaboard from New York to Georgia. All these areas can expect regular "howmouts"—ealings for pect regular "howmouts"—ealings for any conditioners to a whisper and obscure and conditioners to a whisper and obscure TV nictures with bilizzards of snow.

The prediction has already been comimmed in embarrasing ways. Early this month, after mustering power-companieceutives to drescuss the problem. New York State's Public Service Commission in Albany Jound itself literally powerless a nearby transformer had failed Shortly afterward, 2500 leaders of the electricutility industry were figurationly shoulded in apple turbines were fluid of service, causing all New England to lose 5% of its power supply.

Poll the Plug. In response to these warnings, President Nacon's adviser on consumer affairs. Mrs. Virgina H. Rouser, urged consumers to unplug refragerators, freezers and electric stoves during brownous: "This will prevent voltage irregularities from damaging your appliances." Moreover, the Wilson Administration is now considering a plan to reorganize each viewely with all forms of energy and to prevent future power shortage.

Power companies blame the problem on various unusual circumstances. For one there is a shortage of both coal and available coal-carrying railroad cars. For another, natural gas—the best alternative fuel—is in even tighter supply. And, conservationists' lawaits, have slowed the construction of nuclear power plants, which may cause thermal pollution and radiation dangers. If such obstacles could be overcome, the companies imply, there would be no crisis. But there is far more to the problem

Offen spurred by the utilities' own ad-Offen spurred by the utilities' own advertising campaigns, Americans are so assumed to the control of the control of the control offen of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the control of the the control of the control of the control of the control of the the control of the the control of the the control of the control of

Consider this scenario for the year 2000, drawn by the scientists of the St Louis-based Committee for Environmental Information Should present trends continue, they say, "power plants of all kinds would produce roughly enough heat to raise by 20° the total volume of water which runs over the surface of the U.S. in a year." The devastating effect of that hot water on man and nature, the scientists did not bother to describe. But half those plants (running on conventional fuels) would gush 8.75 bil lion tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year-enough to change the globe's climate. The other half (nuclear nowered) would increase the level of background radiation by as much as 2% a year-enough to have "unforesee able effects on the world's living things, including man

phanis suffer noxious effluent of power phanis suffer oxide, a key are pollutant that has been linked with respiratory all ments in man After studying the SO, problem, a panel of industrial engineers and chemists from the National Academy of Engineering of the National Research Council glumly reported: "Contrary to widely held opinions, commercials proving technology a valable for



MANHATTAN SKYLINE DURING 1965 BLACKOUT

When it snows on TV, start collecting old cars and used paper.

control of sulfur oxides from combustion processes does not exist." If no immed ate action is taken, the engineers added the amount of sulfur in the air will increase more than fourfold by the end of the century.

New Approach. The engineers arge coverment and industry to develop new techniques to remisse or ice, plure most six for fedore 1 leaves the stack. Even these improvements may do little more than hold the amount of sulfur oxides in the air to present levels. As the experse set, the U.S. should create SO₂ tree fuch—for which consumers would also pay more.

The real need is for a "wholly new ap proach," says the Northern Environmental Council, which comprises 21 conser vation and civic groups in the upper Mid west. The council recommends an ad campaign urging citizens to reduce pow er demands by turning off unnecessary lights. It also wants to link the Midwest's power resources with those of the Missauri Villey and the Pacific Northwest Thus power could be shanted back inch forth to meet peak load requirements in the three regions-each of which hes in a different time zone Finally, the council suggests revising the formulas for determining the price of power so that the more electricity a consumer uses, the more he pays. At present most utilities reduce rates for big users

Even bigger changes are proposed by the Committee for Environmental Information. Its scientists note that industry tiess 41% of the nation's electricity homes and commercial users spirt 49% (the other 10% is lost in transmission). If the industrial uses were revamped, the scientists argue, there would be ample power for everybody

Back to Tin Cans. According to the scientists, metal production is the place to start Steel, for example, should re place aluminum wherever possible Sta tistics give the reason making a ton of alum non takes 17 000 ks h o passer while a ton of steel requires only 2,700 kw-h In addition, steel products, especially cars, could be redesigned for easier and fuller re-use. To reclaim a ton of scrap steel in an electric furnace requires only 700 kw-h. An other plus for steel would be a return to "tin" (mostly steel) cans that rust away, compared with aluminum cans that last and litter the landscape for decades

The scentuls point to other products that consume vast amounts of power and have unfortunate side effects. for that is caused by runoff from infrozen fertiluter and the manufacture of palm dapper Instead of throwing away paper, which accounts for 80% of the palmagnet, which accounts for 80% of the sound reprocess it to make more paper and save power as well. Mean-time, alternate vources of energy should be harmested as quickly as possible, better the earth sown heat.

Father knows best.



Sengram's Crown Royal, Blended Canadian Whisky 80 Proof. Sengram Distillers Company, New York, N.)

Craftsman for Today, Dreamer for Tomorrow

Victor Vasarely's first visit to the provencial village of Gordes was decisive. "Southern towns and village devoured by an implacable sun have vasied to me a contradictory perspective." he wrote "Never can the ey village to the words with the word of the contradiction of the words with the words of the contradiction of the words with the words of provided the words provided prov

piece of pale sky. Thus, identiliable things are transmuted into abstractions and begin their own independent life." From that moment on. Vasarely's can'vas was to become a visual theater expressing the permutations of light, space and movement—in short, what has come to be

light, space and movement—in short, what has come to be known as Op art That was 1948, and Vasarely has been returning to Gordes

has been returning to Gordes every summer since Last week the whole village turned out to honor the sinewy Hungarian, who long ago was tacitly adopt ed as an honorary citizen Down from Paris flew a host of artists, critics and dignitaries, led by Mmc. Georges Pompidou, to attend the opening of the Vasarely Foundation in Gordes, a combination research center and public museum containing 1,500 of Vasarely's works. To house the foundation, the city rented to the painter the massive 16th century Château de Gordes for

a symbolic one franc a year Out of Folklore. Vasarely's deht to Mondrian, Malevich and Seurat is apparent and acknowl edged But what Vasarely did was to build on the somewhat dry ideas of the Bauhaus and suffuse them with new life-the life of shifting perspectives, vibrant color harmonies and weighted geometric shapes. The deep, rich tonalities of such paintings as Chom and Axo-77 for which he often credits Hungarian folklore, are designed to give the viewer a sense of balance and well-being In other works, like Ond-IG, the illusion of bulging forms acts as a magnetic force pulling the viewer into the painting

An articulate theoretician who prefers to be called a craftsman rather than a painter. Vasarely was born in Hungary in 1908. He made a stab at medical studies then signed up at the Budapest Bauhaus, which had been established by the painter Bortnyik after a visit to Germany. In

1930. he went to Paris. There, he was able to make a living as a draftsman for several large publicity firms. He kept up his own experimenting on the side.

One of the most remarkable works of that period, Fille-Pieur, is at once col ored with nostalgic memories of the bright costumes of his homeland and, in its ellipses and squares, prophetic of the direction that Vasarely would take. It was not until affer the war that the artist, spurred on by the enterprising Paris deal-

"Ond-JG" (1968)



"Gestalt-Sang" (1969)

er Denise René, was able to devote himself full time to his urt. He read numer sus scientifie volumes and decided that Monérina and Malexich had written fun to easel paanting. "Pure physics studdenly revealed tistel before my dazed eyes as the new poetre source." he reculis By 1955, he had developed an alphabet — "planetary folklore," he call to the prospective of the properties of the proception of the properties of the pro-

Today Vasarely, 62, lives in an 18th century villa on the outskirts of Paris, where he draws up coded scores" with pencil and ruler for ten assistants to transfer onto canvas The very idea of allowing

assistants to do his paintings is considered heresy by some, but it is fundamental to Vasarely's behel that the unique work of art is a thing of the past. After all, he points out, "it is the original idea that is unique, not the object itself. There is such a great interdependence today that we do nothing alone. The artist may have the idea, but he depends on the chemist for his colors, and the engineer architect and even the manufacturer help him realize it " Scornful of the practice of speculating in art, he deliberately seeks to subvert the system by selling only "enlargements" made by his assistants, never the original "score."

Togan horse, "he says. "I allow my paintings to go to collectors or order to destroy this whole conception of the unique picture I admit this is a bit of double-dealing, but no one is willing to subsulzer my work, I need cell-mentary dialectics tells us trail bitzers to take what we need from the declining society in which we live while preparing which we live while preparing the while preparing the while preparing the mental trails and the same from the declining society in which we live while preparing

its downfall " Vasarely has long espoused something akin to esthetic somust not be something "to tickle the senses" of the elite but a force in beautifying the environment for all. At his foundation, he hopes to accomplish just that by bringing together artists, sociologists and scientists to work on better urban design. Only through a marriage to architecture, he says will art survive in the future. He dreams of a day when whole cities may be done in pastels or brilhant colors exploding like fireworks. Looking, presumably more or less like Vasarelys

Fille-Fleur (1932, is one of first works in which Vasarely used circles and allipses mounted in squares. "An instinc-

tive work," he says, "that reassures me I have followed one fundamental path throughout my career."



Axe 77 (1969) shows the latact development in Vascely's pointing. "Civing a third and bourh dimension," says the ortst, "if expresses both volume and movement through the backward-forward impulses of two cubes. Here I move from my calor period to one of per values with the control of the course you don't quite know which cube is advancing and which receding."



Chom (1965), named for a wild hungarion berry, repreents what Vasarely calls his "planetary folklore." The illusion of expanding and contracting forms on a plane surface was developed ofter intense studies in relativity, wave mechanics, cybernelics and astrophysics.



MUSIC

At the Where?

Don't look us up at the Strand Melisande

Oh, you can always cutch our net at the Met -Two on the Aish

1 ast week, like Parsifal finally reaching the shrine of the Holy Grail, an English rock quartet known as The Who made it to Manhattan's Metropolitan Opera and sold out the house twice in one day. The fateful occasion, Iwin performances of their so-called rock opera Tomms was the first time any kind of pop music had ever been heard at the Met. The historic program had been ar ranged by Rock Promoters Nathan Weiss and Bill Graham, who made the deal with Met General Manager Rudolf Bing, "Perhaps," said Bing, "some of these young people will come back when we do Mozart and Verdi

Whether they will or not, the two concerts were the absolute apex of the hippic social season. If the kids who turned up were not dressed to the teeth they were at least dressed to the noses. In addition to the usual headhands, seethrough tops, togas, bell-bottoms and union jack-ets, many of the girls had their noses painted in art nouveau pinks and blues. Bare feet pattered up and down the red-carpeted aisles while the sweet, light, pervasive smell of pot drifted through the darkness toward the ceding

Onstage stood a mighty fortress of loudspeakers, looking like one of the barricades in Il Trovatore As the thundering music began to jar the building. Met Assistant Manager Francis Robinson cowered inside a soundproof booth at the rear of the hall, touching his fingertips incredulously to the trembling walls, "Feel it," he said. At the end when the group was boord for refusing to play an encore. Tommy's Composer Peter Townshend put the audience down emphatically by filling the historic hall with a distinctly nonoperatic four-letter word Bing was more restrained, "I didn't understand a thing about Tommy my self," he said, "but then I don't understand everything about Don Giovanni either

Things to Come, In truth, Tommy is a creation likely to cause a certain perplexity in the mind as well as in the middle ear. Thematically it is a parable about a boy who grows deaf, dumb and blind after watching his father kill his mother's lover Because of his exceptional sense of touch, however, he becomes a pinball champion, Later, miraculously cured, he becomes a pinball messiah and finally the leader of a quasi-religious state. When he insists that his followers play pinball with their mouths gagged, their eyes blindfolded, their ears plugged with stoppers -in sum, with his old handicaps-they



For the rock faithful, an encouraging myth and a four-letter word.

rebel and overthrow him. Tommy's empire falls into ruins

To the young, who have been known to feel that parents and the leaders of the state are deaf, dumb and blind to them. Tommy has strong symbolic meaning Yet its arrival at the Met. via the Fillmore East, several European opera houses and a record sale of \$2,000,-000, is less a triumph for music than proof of the maxim that if you say something loud enough and long enough people will believe it. Tommy is not an opera, of course, but an extended song cycle. It does have its moments Pinball Wizard, for example, is explosive driving, topnotch-hard rock. As a complete piece of musical theater. though, Tommy is pretentious and embarrassing stuff from one of the most gimmick-prone groups in all rock. The Who's favorite pre-Tommy stunt was to smash their guitars, loudspeakers and drums at the end of every set. At the Met save for their own vaudeville antics onstage (Singer Roger Daltrey twirling his mike like a lasso, Peter Townshend playing his guitar with shows windmills of his right arm), there was no drama, no staging, no characterization So little, in fact, that though The Who played only two-thirds of the complete work at the Met, no one, not even the critics, seemed to notice

For the young, Tommy strikes a responsive chord not as a living musical drama but as a hopeful sign that pop forms like rock may have the vocabulary and expressive scope to deal with important subjects on a broad symphonic and operatic range Every troubled society or social group needs its own encouraging myths and fables. From that point of view, for the rock world Tommy is at least a start

Sing, Cetacea, Sing!

Whales are extraordinary animals. Besides being the largest creatures on this planet, they apparently possess a sense of humor, a reasonably well-developed conversational skill and an mordinate amount of musical ability. According to an accumulation of scientific findings, they lumber through the oceans bellowing raga-like compositions of extraordinary length and complexity On the other hand, whale intelligence may leave something to be desired, for they seem about to embark on a career in the music business. Humpback whales have just made a record. And last week whales were performing with the New York Philharmonic in a new work, And God Created Great Whales, by Composer Alan Hovhaness

The eerse whale somes eeemed a nat ural complement to the otherworldly, mystical music of Hovhaness He is one of the few composers today who has a distinctive, instantly identifiable style. His compositions stick to conservative harmonies, relying heavily on asturato, and reveling in Jush, hig-scale orchestration They are immensely colorful and oddly moving. And God Created Great Whales began with muttering string noises and a submarine roar on the drums, followed by leviathan trombones diving in and out of rushing violins Finally the great cetaceans themselves appeared, via tape recording. They sang with an astounding range of tone and expressiveness-from a stratospher-

The word song is accepted by scientists and musicians because whales, like birds utter sounds in sequences that are repeated The sang of the whale, however is far more complex than that of most birds, lasting an-

Father Hill vs. Fanny Hill

We'd like to introduce Father Hill. Fanny Hill needs no introduction, not even to kids. And, this is what Father Hill is trying to do something about. He's a member of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography

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He doesn't think parents should have to race their children to the mailbox so they won't see the literature on sexual devices, eratic manuscripts and paintings

He questions where the "social value" in a movie full of sex, nudity, incest and illicit love begins and "social ill" leaves off.

This is why Father Hill is concerned about the "Fanny Hill Case" and what this ruling could mean to the moral orientation of this generation and generations to come.

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ic wail that might have come from the throat of a 40-ton capary to the rumble of a stupendous Model T with a cracked muffler. As background the tapes carried the sound of ocean waves, which Hoyhaness skillfully blended with cymbals and gongs. The whales were accompanied by whooping brass glissandi, glockenspiels. tam-tam and bass drum. When it was all over, the audience applauded enthusiastically, though it remained unclear whether their applause had been for Composer Hovhaness or the whales themselves. Backstage, the whale voices had already been nicknamed "Beverly,"

"Birgit" and "Cesare."

For Hovhaness and for Conductor André Kostelanetz, who had conceived the collaboration, the performance had ecological as well as musical overtones. Though whales furnish no products that cannot be found elsewhere or duplicated synthetically, the animals are still being slaughtered at the rate of more than 50,000 each year, mostly by Japan and the Soviet Union. Kostelanetz first got the idea for the composition by listening to Songs of the Humpback Whale, a recent recording made by Rockefeller University Biologist Dr. Roger Payne and Acoustics Engineer Frank Watlington of Columbia University, and issued by Communications Research Machines Inc. of Del Mar. Calif. The record is part of a growing program initiated by the New York Zoological Society and designed to stir public interest in saving whales from extinction. Says Hovha ness: "We've got to preserve everything we can on this planet. It's God's own little spaceship. Everything counts.

Dr. Bob Sums Up

It's Dr. Bob Dylan now. Though he is the most reclusive figure in rock today Dylan showed up at Princeton University last week to receive an honorary doctorate "as one of the most creative popular musicians of the last dec-ade ' Dylan did not make a speech. He did not have to. His personal summing up was about to come out on a two-LP album (Columbia) appropriately entitled Self Portrait. For a man who charged his way through the 1960s like an Orpheus in Hades, the Dylan of Self Portrait is in an astonishingly contemplative mood. As with John Wesley Harding (1968) and Nashville Skyline (1969), the old fire of protest burns low Obviously, there is time now to look around, time to accept tributes and time to bestow them in return.

Perhaps the album's most startling moment is hearing the prophet who once sang Masters of War and The Times They Are A-Changin' now croon his way like Bing Crosby into a classic

from the 1930s Blue moon, you saw me standing

Without a dream in my heart,

As a tribute to Rodgers and Hart, complete with humming chicks in the background, Blue Moon is schmalizy but fun, a lighthearted and amusing wave at an era that preceded Dylan's birth Even better are his versions of Paul Simon's The Boxer and Gordon Lightloot's Early Mornin' Rain, the one just a shade more punchy than the original, the other just a shade more dawn-lit Best of the borrowed songs, though, are his soft-slippered strolls through the California Gold Rush song Days of '49 and the woodsmoky American folk song Copper Kettle, as well as a brisk canter down that pagan to a restless heart,

But as the album cover (a self-portrait in oils, blue-nosed and rather grotesque) makes clear, this is an album primarily about where Bob Dylan has been. Like a Rolling Stone and, at long last. The Mighty Quann, both recorded live at the Isle of Wight concert last year with The Band, are swinging



DYLAN BY DYLAN

A crooning prophet and humming chicks. mementos of the great years before Dylan's retirement in 1966. Even new songs like It Hurts Me Too and Living the Blues recall the sturdy timbers of John Wesley Harding and the country leisure of Nashville Skyline

These exercises in nostalgia will be no help for the Dylan faithful, who reaularly look to him for an indication of pop music's next new direction The best they can do is ponder several of the new Dylan songs that seem to be exploratory sketches from a low-key musical notebook There is, for example. Wiewam, in which Dylan goes "da-da-da-da" to a slow marching tune while-believe it or not-a choir of bugles and low brass urges him along

Then there are Lutle Sadie and In Search of Little Sadie, two versions of the same song, in which Dylan changes harmonic direction as often as a halfback zigzagging for the goal line. Finally, there is All the Tired Horses, a poignant "original" spiritual, in which Dylan does not sing at all, just leaves it to an all-girl chorus. How's that for a new direction?



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Providence

SPORT

Full Sail Ahead

Building a better 12-meter racing yacht for the America's Cup is a bit like trying to reshape Raquel Welch. A mayal architect can trim ber here, pad her there, but what counts in the end is how well all the parts move together. Last week, after years of designing and testing, the three U.S. contenders for the 1970 America's Cup showed their shapes in public in a five-day series of trial races. Sinth-noved and broad-happen in the control of the 1970 America's Cup were used in all their years seemed to control of the 1970 America's Cup were used in a sinth product of the 1970 America's Cup were used in a sinth product of the 1970 America's Cup of the 1970 Americ

Most of the time, that is The prelimmary trials are a time for making mistakes, a time to work out the kinks in boats and boatmen. In the opening races between the brand-new Valiant and the refurbished Intrepid, there were kinks aplenty On the second leg of the first race, for example, Valiant was threatening to take the lead when her genoa jib ripped. In the next race, Valiant was troubled by the wash from the 125boat spectator fleet, a faulty backstay and a spinnaker sheet that snapped with a sharp bang, causing the sail to flap wildly until the crew could wrestle it down During a race against Heritage

tater in the sweek. Irregular, spinnaker halyard jammed, and she had to limp along like a wounded brd until a crewman was horsted aloft in a bouur's chart to free the flapping sail. The breakdowns and the occasionally sloppy crew work made it exceedingly difficult to assess any of the boats' chances. Yet at week send Yellow appeared to have a work of the state of the said of

Hard fought though they were, the prelumnares have little bearing on which of the three sinders aloops will be velected to defend the run for cuded in the final trials off Newport, R.I., beginning Aug. 18 Nonetheless, the races afforded yachting fans their first look at the sleek new fleet of U.S. 12-meters. The differences are swable, for yinder the restrictions of the restriction of the r

*L + 2d + xS - F 2.37 I represents the length of the box of the garth difference, S the sail area and F the freehoard F a.h faces to determined by complex inconvenient formular each can be varied as long as the final equation does not exceed 39.37 ft. on 12 moters.

inches and ounces. The U.S. boats VALIANT is the early favorite for the simple reason that her designer. Olin Stephens, has already created three 12meter cup winners-Columbia in 1958. Constellation in 1964 and Intrepid in 1967. His latest design is a beamy, whiteand-gold sloop that stretches 63 ft in length. Broad in her forward sections and slim in the stern, she has been dubbed "the tadpole" Valiant's keel is smaller than the old Intrepid's, her trim tab larger. A Stephens innovation for 12meters, the trim tab on the aft end of the keel helps to reduce drift to leeward and can be used as an auxiliary rudder in tight turns, Valiant's reverse transom rolls down more smoothly toward the waterline, reducing excess weight in hull and deck. As with Intrepid, Valjairt's ten-man crew work their winches below deck, thereby lowering wind resistance as well as the hoat's center of gravity Valiant carries 1.750 sq. ft. of sail less than usual for a 12-meter Under the cup formula, the reduced sail area allowed Stephens to build a biger the waterline, the faster the boat

all area allowed stephens to build a big-bystage boat theoretically, a less the longtenders with the control of the contro

'INTREPID v "VALIANT" Like trying to reshape Raquel.

a new boat. According to one rival designer. Chance "performed a hysterectomy on her keel," radically shortening and reshaping it in an effort to give the boat more "lift" to windward and help it perform better in lighter winds. The bow and stern remain the same, but the afterbody has been made fuller with the addition of plastic molding. Intrepid's center steering wheel has been replaced by two wheels on either side of the cockpit, allowing the skipper to vary his vantage point. In addition to the twowheel drive. Chance plans to add a lighter boom partly made of a new spaceage material called carbon-fiber

HERITAGE is the first 12-meter designed. constructed, sponsored and skippered by one man He is Charles Morgan Jr. a Florida yacht-builder and an expe rienced ocean racer Though his do-itvourself venture extends to cutting his own sails, he likes to call his 62-ft 6in sloop the "people's boat," a reference to the many Floridians, including Boy Scouts and housewives, who have contributed money for her construction She is, by Morgan's description, "a big beefy in the middle and stubmamoo." by at the ends. Like the other contenders, Heritage has a deck that is as clean as a dance floor, her rig, says Morgan is "bendy as a buggy whip." Though his ship is distinctly a long shot, Morgan says that nothing is going to stop him from "fulfilling my wildest dream

Not even his susceptibility to

seasickness U.S. boats have never been bested in the 119-year history of the America's Cup. but this year's competition from abroad promises to be the stiffest ever While the American boats have just begun their shakedown cruises, the Australian challenger, Gretel II, has been in the water since February racing against the original Gretel, challenger in 1962 Though Gretel II has had her problems, at last report she was "finding her groove "

In Europe, seemingly all Gaul has rallied behind L'Association Française pour la Course de L'America, Baron Marcel Bich, head of the Parisbased Bic ballpoint pen company has spent four years and more than \$2,000,000 developing his country's first cup contender. He even went so far as to commission Britton Chance Ir to design a new 12-meter to be used as a trial horse for the challenging French sloop Christened France, she is being shipped to Newport to race Gretel II in late August for the right to challenge the U.S. defender in a best-of-seven series beginning Sept. 15. For competitors and spectators alike there is one long, furious summer of sailing ahead



The Next Giant Step

Hitched tightly together, the two rockets look like a mother whale uncomfortably carrying its huge baby on its buck. After they lift off from the pad. their configuration becomes even more extraordinary. At an altitude of 44 miles the mother ship unleashes its offspring, then, guided by a two-man crew, it dives back toward earth, using auxiliary jet engines and stubby, finlike wings to touch down like an ordinary aircraft The smaller rockes ship continues to sour until it reaches a "parking" orbit about 115 miles high. After a single swing around the earth, it resumes its climb, gingerly approaches its tareet. tating space station. Once the passengers -several scientists and engineers, two Congressmen, a doctor and a journalist -have disembarked through an airlack the ship frees itself from the station drops back toward earth and re-enters the atmosphere at a sharp noxe-up angle that quickly slows it down. Like the mother ship, it then fires up the landing on an ordinary airport runway

A rerun of 2001: A Space Odystey. Not really, Despite its science-fiction quality, this voyage may be much close to reality than even the movie scenarist imagined in fact, NASA official are so anxious to proceed with the development of the first re-usable space shuttle system that a test flight may be made within five years.

It will be an expensive trip. Separate competing shuttle proposals have already been awarded by NASA to design teams headed by McDonnell Douglas Corp. and North American Rockwell Corp Other contracts are expected to be signed in the weeks ahead

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The first U.S. space station, Skylah 1, which is scheduled for orbiting with three men on board in late 1977 will not require a space shuttle. The launch vehicle will be a Saturn 5 booster left over from the Apollo program. In fact, NASA officials funted last week that they may cancel next year's Apollo 15 moon flight and possibly one of the subsequent moon shots to free more Saturn 5s for space stations. But ultimately only space shuttles offer a really economical method of provisioning and rotating the crews of larger stations such as the twelve-man orbiting laboratory planned for the late 1970s. The Russians, who may well be testing spacestation systems on the Soyuz 9 twoman mission (which at week's end had completed its twelfth day in space), are also expected to service their stations with shuttles

Scorching Re-Entry Heat, In theory space shuttles should be relatively easy to build. The essential "hoost-glide" principle by which a rocket could climb into space and return gently back to earth was known to Nazi rocketeers who proposed using it during World War II to send winged missiles on bombing missions across the Atlantic, But theory may be hard to put into practice Any successful shuttle craft will have to incorporate the essential features of both high speed rockets and ordinary aircraft. It must, for example, be able to operate in the vacuum of space, withstand the scorching heat of re-entry and land at about 140 m.n.h.

The shape of such a versatile craft could take several forms But NASA is already (carning toward a design that looks something like a cross between a Saturn 5 and the body of a 747 jetiliner. Both the launchring vehicle, which is comparable to the first stage of an ordinary rocket, and the smaller orbiter would be studied by winged and high-tailed, with rocket engines and possibly the jets mounted in the aft sections of their clongated fusedages.

Spying in the Sky. As NASA's nonpaying partner in the project, however, the Air Force may push for a sleeker design While the space agency will be satisfied with a shuttle that can fly up to 230 miles to either side of its scheduled re-entry path, the Air Force wants that capability increased to 1,700 miles even at a sacrifice of payload. Reason. with its own spy-in-the-sky Manned Orbital Lab (MOL) killed off for budgetary reasons, it sees potential military applications in the space shuttle-for example, as a reconnaissance vehicle or satellite interceptor. So the Air Force understandably wants the shuttle to be capable of reaching friendly airfields in almost any emergency

Whatever the final design, the space shuttle is unquestionably a crucial step in further manned exploration of space Any manned expedition to Mars, for example, would probably begin with the assembling in orbit of a large spacecraft by relays of space shuttles, using that technique, NASA can avoid building the impractically huge rocket needed for a launch directly from earth, Wernher von Braun, NASA's new chief of advanced planning, is thus one of the more enthusiastic advocates of the space he says, is "one of the most exciting and at the same time most difficult problems the agency is about to tackle.

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BEHAVIOR

Yes Begins With a No

In my 30x I contracted tuben views and the next ten vears of my which were spent not beling ure II then would be a touriorn. All of a student the unportaint projects, relationships certains, which we which I defined unveil lost their worth. I tearned qurestly the student was a constant of the contract of the contract

HALF a lifetime has passed since that experience befell Rollo May He took from it the principle that illu-



EXISTENTIALIST MAY Living with death's shadow.

mnates his life and unites the psychotterapeutic school of which he is perhaps the most prominent and etertanils the most articulate. American member. The principle—that awareness of death is not opposed to but sesential to life—runs like a spine down Max latest work. Zure and Will. Published last September by Norton, the book languished for months before popposed in the property of the contract of the property of the property of princip. Today 89,000 copies later. Lowman Will will like the Zure.

Distribing Altenorities, This feat is all the more remarkable because Max now a vigorous 61, expouses a theory that is unpopular in his professional field and almost unknown bevond it her an existential therapist. This practice, which claims only a few hundred adherents in the U.S. is dismissed in some quarters as either iteration of the most present of the control of the contro

tellectual commitment that the author made three decades ago

The old values—the myths and institutions with which civilization consoles itself and explains the unexplainable—are everwhere under attack, and crumbling. Bereft of their support, says May, contemporary man faces a deepth of sturbing alternative. He must either look to himself for the meaning of life to meaning All too readily, man takes the latter course.

Airless Refuge, "We cling to each other and try to persuade ourselves that what we feel is love," writes May "We do not will because we are afraid that if we choose one thing or one person we'll lose the other, and we are too insecure to take that chance." The insecure to take that chance. "The insecure to take that chance all." I'cle who will be the chance of the

Not all the world's deenchanted are used into taking that final step In May's udgment, apathy, not hate, is the antony not flove, just as detachment—not indexison—she no proposte of will some settle for the arriers refuge that of fers an anodyne for the angush of being commitment to life. Those who seek when the second that the second take the seco

But many feel compelled to strike unblindly against the one implicabile adversary of life that never loses Alone among the living. man knows that he is going to die. In a time that the strike of the strike the strike that the strike the strik

There is the property of the part of the p

In the sheer mechanics of sex the par ticipant can prove, at least to himself that he is not alone. Like the technician in the age of technology, he can insist that the machine needs him He can defeat, if only for the mo ment, "the utterly unbearable situation of anonymity." And he can accomplish this without getting involved, without resorting to violence. But when such halfway measures fail, the individual who denies his autonomy confronts a more dreadful alternative: convinced at last of his own valuelessness, he must revolt against this self-debasement To inflict pain and torture at least proves that one can affect somebody." writes May, "To be actively hated is almost as good as to be actively liked '

Love and Will invites its readers to embark on an even more hazardous and painful course; to recover the lost sense of self by accepting the shadow of death. To May and the existentialists,



MACKENNAL'S GRIEF"
From apathy to violence.

life is a moving sliver of time between what was and what will be Man, too, is ever in motion; a process rather than a product, of which all that can be said with any certaints is that if will one day end. But to this whool is the merutability and awareness of death and befine the field of the man will to act and the production of the man will to act and when the wonders whether we could love passionately if we knew we'd never the."

er die. Self-limprisoned, It is just here that ex-Self-limprisoned, It is just here that exstential thought scennigly departs from the mainstram, To Freud, man was the hapless prisoner of his past. The hest that he could hope for in the present was a truce with those stern and deterministic takkmasters whom Freud called the Super Ego and the 1d. The goal of life was "adjustment". Hence it

Humanist psychologist, formerly president of the American Psychological Association, who died last week (see Mit ESTONES)

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followed that unhappiness, anxiety and guilt were usually pathological states -- a measure of the struggle against those dynamic and contradictory forces

May contends that man is a prisoner only if he chooses to be, and that life is more than a sentence imposed by the past. To accept this much is to break out of confinement into a selfawareness in which anxiety, guilt and unhappiness are not necessarily symptoms of maladjustment. They can count among the unavoidable costs of being Existential therapy stresses the vital importance of accepting the pain as well as the pleasure, which, like life and death, are complementary. To be anxtous, says May, may be merely to live within the awareness of death. To be unhappy may be only the free will's demand for expression.

Existential therapy is not so much a new school as a new interpretation of Freudian analysis. It is less interested in the past simply as past; indeed, May defines the past as 'having been," a state that survives. Existentialists also quarrel with the common interpretation of the Oedipus complex as the guilt and fear engendered by the male child's attraction to his mother. May and others say that the conflict actually signifies man's refusal to face the truth of his own being. They ask pointedly: What does Oedipus do when he confronts the awful knowledge that he has loved his mother? He puts out his eyes-the organs of sight, not sex

People and Things, Some critics claim that existential theory differs only semantically from the Freudian, others that it is no more than a cupola added to the edifice that Freud built. In the opinion of Dr. Edith Jacobson, a New York analyst and a staunch Freudian. the whole concept of ego psychology (which deals chiefly with conscious processes) pays much the same respect to the human will that existentialists claim as their own creation

Says Dr. Leo Rangell, president of the International Psycho-Analytical Association and clinical professor of psy-chiatry at U.C.L.A. "It is difficult to know who is speaking in the book-M is the psychoanalyst. May the theologian or May the existentialist." The comment is accurate, because May does speak in all those voices. He has also been trained in all three disciplines

Born in Ada, Ohio, Rollo Reese May studied psychoanalysis under Alfred Adler, who was one of Freud's apostates. He also studied art in Poland and Greece and, after returning from Europe in the 1930s, enrolled in New York's Union Theological Seminary "to ask questions, ultimate questions about human beings-not to be a preacher "He did serve briefly in a Congregational parish in Verona, N.J. The vears he spent as a tuberculosis patient brought this varied background into focus There, face to face with death, he discovered what he took to

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be its true relation to the human will. The message he has since deadily proclaimed is that people happen to thingsthings do not happen to people. He says only that within those limitations there is more freedom to move the says only that within those limitations there is more freedom to move the says only that within those limitations there is more freedom to move the says on the other of the says of the says of the says of the says of the fusing to look at another," he writetion to the says of the

For May, conflict is also at the heart of will—and the only way to give it exercise. It is easier to do than to be, easier to think than to feel, easier to succumb to apathy than to take a stand Human will begins in a "no." he writes. "The "no is a protect against a world Human will begins in a "no." he write setting of one's self in the endeavor to remoid and reform the world." Elsewhere has said: "I think Dostoewsky was right, that every human heing must have a point at which he stands against the culture, where he says, this is me and the damined world can go to held."

THE THEATER

Private Masterpiece

Hedda Gabler has become for actresses what Hauler has allways been for actors. If Hamlet is the classic male neurone the man who cannot act—Hedda is the classic female neurone—the woman who cannot feel. With both roles, the performer does not so much assume a part as submit an interpretation of a fasemating set of symptoms.

That a what Irene Worth is doing, asperbly, at this wear's Stratford Festival of Canada, At 54, she is a overage for Hold fiben on-viseged her as 29 is a a man in his 40k would be for Hamlet Furthermore, she gives a middle-class Norwegian housewife the unmistikabit U manner of an Old Vie grand dainet. Thus Stratford audiences may not be exactly getting blosen, but they are being treated to one of the best imperionations ever of modern woman in criss.

Stege Villein. Mrs. Worth starts with what libent gave her Eighty years ago. Hedda was a melodramatic innoving mention upon her arrival, frigid woman replaced lecherous man as a favorite stage villamany plaws high soon realized, was man's castration by this New Woman Hedda is the sort of female who push es drinks on a reformed drunkard and burns the only copies of other people's mouse representations. The start is the start of the states in short, a brief forms there.

She walks the arems stage in twinting tittle critect, like a caged amount Nota really wild animal, but a poorly discretizated one—petulani rather of heavy-included in the control of the

Beyond the simple wickedness of war between the sexes. Miss Worth offers the far more terrifying predicament of a woman at war with herself. Her Hedda has replaced duty to others with the



Beyond bitchiness

new, draguased paritanism of asification falliment duty to oneself. She swall sit do her own thing, if only she Renew what it was, Push her bumbling as ademic husband into politics? Take on a new love? Or guill back onto her puphad the courage to claim? It is a dominent puphad the courage to claim? It is a dominent pup assentately buillacted mood-portration for modern woman horedom at the level of panne, a yawn that comes out a sceam. And it is a private masterpiece of Heddia. It elect as much Worth as

It does not really matter that thesen's well-made Jay seems less to today or that his men appear flattened even before his women pet to them. Mrss Worth survives the limitations of her script, which make her a good actives, and her services that the services of the serv



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MILESTONES

Morried, Peggy Fleming, 21, ice-skating queen and U.S. gold medalist in the 1968 Winter Olympics at Grenoble, and Gregory Jenkins, 24, medical student at the University of Texas; in a Presbyterian ceremony in Los Angeles

Died, Gerald Miller, 42. TV news reporter, whose body was found and identified last week; when the leep in which he was riding was bushwhacked May 31 by Viet Cong rocket fire, kilng the Cambodian driver, an Indian cameraman and Reporter George Syversen 33 miles southwest of Phinom Penh

Died. Dr. Abraham Maslow, 62, emment psychologist and author noted for hs pioneering work on humanistic psychology; of a heart attack: in Menlo Park, Calif Maslow's revolutionary theones, published in such books as Motration and Personality and Psychology of Science, pointed the way toward encounter-group psychotherap.

Died. Frank Laubach, 85, missionary whose "each one teach one" educational technique helped 100 million people learn to read in Asia, Africa and South America; of leukemia, in Syracuse.

Died, Alexander Kerensky, 89, second Premier of the short lived provisional government that tried to bring democracy to Russia after the overthrow of the Romanov Czars; of heart disease in Manhattan. A moderate socialist who first gatner prominence as an eloquent defense attorney. Kerensky turned against Czar Nicholas II after the Bloody Sunday" massacre of 1905, in which a procession of workers was cut down by Czarist troops. Reassured by constitutional reforms, he sided with the regime and was elected to the Duma (Parliament) in 1912. When repression increased again during World War I, Kerensky began to speak out against the Czar, and in the revolution that foloxed eventually took over the pro-Lor Korn lov-whom Kerensky had appointed commander of the army-attempted an unsuccessful coun d'état Kerensky lost face by turning to the Bolsheviks for help Deriding Kerensky's weakness and taking full credit for crushing the coup, the Bolsheviks gained the support of enough revolutionary el enests to comb to power on Nov 1917. After vainty trying to rally support Kerensky went into hiding and es caped from Russia in 1918. He lived in England and then France until 1940. when he moved to the U.S. to spend his remaining years teaching and defending his leadership of "the Kerensky

Died, E.M. Forster, 91. British novelist (A Passage to India) and sage (see

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BUSINESS

Uncle, Can You Spare Some Millions?

AS plant as a red signal on the main rack, the ominious figures at quarterly the plant of the pl

North Western, the Reading and the Eric Luckawanna. The Nixon Adminstrat on began drafting legislation that would allow the Department of Transportation to underwrite as much as \$750 million in loans for beleaguered railroads. The plan, however, faces considerable opposition in Congress.

In other industries, financially ailing companies are also turning to Washington for help. Last week the Senate Armed Services Committee voted \$200 million in contingency funds for the CS-

forced to sell subsidiaries to meet debts. Many big-name corporations have quietly told their disbursing departments to delay paying their bills for 60 or even 120 days Since important suppliers are often paid first, smaller and weaker firms at the end of the line are hurt worst. Shrinking profits have forced hundreds of corporations to dip into working capital to meet their payrolls At the end of last year, major com panies held only enough cash and shortterm Government paper to cover 19,3% of their immediate debts, compared with 38.4% in 1961. The recent dip in interest rates on short-term commercial paper indicates that the worst of the squeeze may be past. Many corporate money men now speak of a "strain" rather than a "crisis."

Bickering of the Top, The agony of the Penn Central was aggravated not only by the money shortage but also by civil war within the company The 28month-old merger of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central was supposed to eliminate wasteful competition and thus enable two troubled rivals to highball into the future Instead, executives of the Pennsy's "red team" and Central's "green team" hickered over business methods, and politicked for status and promotions, while service deteriorated amid appalling confusion. Even the computer systems of the two roads were incompatible, they could not transmit information to each other Thousands of freight cars were "lost" in Penn Central yards or along its 40,000 miles of tracks. Shipments were delayed for weeks or longer, and food, beer and other goods went state in the cars. While infuriated shippers switched to other carners, frustrated middle-managers from the New York Central quit in wholesale lots as Pennsy men took over most of the key positions,

Friction became especially grating between the Pennsy's Saunders, 60, a lawyer turned railroadman and Perlman. 67, former boss of the Central, who had been named chief operating officer of the combine because of his reputation as a wizard at running trains. Strong-willed men, they held each other in low esteem -and showed it. Moreover, the merger that Saunders engineered had long been opposed by Perlman, who had favored another grouping of Eastern railroads. The squabbles became so frequent that last December the board of directors finally moved Perlman upstairs to vice chairman Other railroaders who had thought that mergers would alleviate their own woes now looked at the Penn Central and began to have doubts

Meanwhile, inflation sent the Penn

After the color of each line's boxcurs.



GOVERNMENT TRANSFUSIONS FOR AEROSPACE, BROKERAGES & RAILROADS

service. As a result, a convulsion last week shook the once-mighty Penn Central and spread deep concern among leaders of business and Government.

The company was so desperately strapped for cash that Penn Central directors abruptly dismissed the men they blamed for that plight Chairman and Chief Executive Stuart T. Saunders, Vice Chairman Alfred Perlman and Finance Committee Chairman David Bevan Next day, fearful that the collapse of so large a corporation might bring down other companies in the shaky economy, the Nixon Administration took unusual action in order to rescue the ailing railroad from the brink of bankruptcy Under seldom-used powers of the Defense Production Act, the Defense Department agreed to guarantee up to \$200 million in short-term bank louns for the road

Protecting Customers. Federal officials reckon that a severe cash bind threatens as many as six other major railroads the Western Pacific, the Missoun-Kansas-Texas, the Milwaukee Road, the

A super-transport in order to aid eashshort Lockheed Aircraft Corp., the nation's largest defense contractor. The week before, by awarding the Air Force's new B-1 bomber contract to North American Rockwell, a company with little recent homber experience, the Administration lifted the threat of layoffs hanging over thousands of Southern California aerospace workers in an election year. Now Wall Street brokerage firms are asking Washington for a line of credit of about \$1 billion in order to project customers. The fund could he used to repay money owed to investors in case more firms fail because of rising costs, falling income, mefficient operations and losses suffered in the long bear market The Administration's tight money pol-

to exaministration's tight money politics, which have put many companies in an acute financial squeeze, have had the most impact on those that grew too fast or papered over inherent problems when times were good and money was easy Some overextended conglomerates, notably James Ling's LTV, have been notably James Ling's LTV, have been Centrals costs soaring while Government rate reglation kept all on fares and freight charges. (Last week the tor not Interplate Commerce Commission finally approved a 5% increase in freight has written in two years the cost of a new freight car rose 37% and the pay-roll went up by 18% Despite revenues of \$1,8 billion the railroad lost \$643 million in 1960. The company larged power will be sufficiently approved to the property of the payment of \$1,8 billion the railroad lost \$643 million in 1960. The company larged by severe winter weather, rising local taxes, deelining factory output, and strikes in coal and other industries, the line posted a \$627 million districts, the line posted a \$627 million districts.

The Penn Central's passenger service has been a particular plague. The railroad still runs 1,280 passenger trains a day-35% of the nation's total and 75% of the remaining long-haul schedu'es. By Penn Central accounting, roundtrip income from one New York-St Louis train, for example, recently averaged \$5,295 a day; but wages and other operating costs ran to \$10,191 To pare such losses the Penn Central two months ago petitioned the ICC to end all passenger service west of Buffalo, NY., and Harrisburg. Pa Indighant protests from localities, rail buffs and organized passenger groups are likeby to stall the commission's decision

As Penn Central's fortunes faded Chairman Saunders pressed anew for rate increases. In February, he met with Transportation Secretary John Volpe members of the ICC, and staff men at the Treasury and the White House "The tone was one of moderate financial



EX VICE CHAIRMAN PERLMAN
The squabbles became frequent.



GORMAN AT PRESS CONFERENCE The computers could not communicate

stress," a Government official recalls Actually, the company was in much graver trouble than that. "There were times when we frankly wondered if we'll be able to meet our payroll," said a Penn Central executive last week

As the railroad took on more and more costly dolst. Manhattan bankers began to worry. They were particularly rowed 559 million in Eurocloidars early this year at interest rates of 10.1% U.S banks slammed their loan windows partiv because too many of Penn Centrol of the Company tried in late May to false 5100 million in 25-year debentures, only to Abandon the effort when underwriters reported that they could find no buy-

Backward Chess. When he became convinced that the debenture would fail Sa inders went again to Washington and called for a secret meeting of Government leaders. Time Correspondent Mark Sullivan reports that a powerful lineup attended. Attorney General John Mitchell, Treasury Secretary David Kennedy, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and White House Aide Peter Flanigan By a quirk of fate, the meeting took place on May 26, the day that stock prices plunged to the year's low so far Saunders could hardly have picked a more opportune moment to ask for a handout, "The Penn Central is in a state of financial crisis," he said I wo hundred million dollars of its commercial paper has recently matured or will mature in the next few months and in the present circumstances of the company the paper cannot be refunded The Penn Central Rail Road will have to file a petition of bankruptcy in early

Shaken by the disclosure. Nixon's

heutenants agreed to keep the railroad from going broke. Says one official who was not wholly in accord with the decision: "They said. "My God, if the Penn Central goes, the public will thind 1929 is here. We can't let it happen."

After the commitment was made Department of Transportation officials began asking questions on Wall Street about why the railroad faced such a calamsty Bankers said bluntly that they had lost confidence in management and would lend the company no more money until Saunders was deposed. The bankers said the same to some directors, who were disturbed that Saunders had not conveyed to them the full extent of the road's financial plight. At a special White House meeting on Memorial Day, DOT men suggested to Treasurv officials that Penn Central might wriggle out of its financial hole if management was changed But the Treasury had committed itself to helping the railroad, and it stuck by that promise Says one unhappy official "We played the chess game backward."

Shock in the Boardroom. Ironically, it was after Saunders had negotiated the multimillion-dollar rescue that the Penn Central's directors finally agreed he must go At last week's meeting, negotiations, and then the board asked its officer-directors to leave the room When they were called back, Saunders and Bevan were asked to resign—which they did Perliman was releved of the due to the property of the complex of the comple



EX CHAIRMAN SAUNDERS LEAVING OFFICE The bankers began to worry

says one associate "He looked a broken man It's a terrible blow to his pride." And to his pocketbook, for he was paid \$236.972 while the Penn Central was rolling in the red last year

The board promoted President Paul A Gorman, 62, to chairman and chief executive Missouri-born Gorman has spent almost all of his business life in the Bell System and was president of its Western Electric manufacturing arm until he was brought in by Saunders as the Pennsy's \$250,000-a-year president last December. His main job now, besides eliminating losses, will be to recruit a team of younger railroad executives, probably including a successor "We can make a decent return on our freight husiness" says Gorman, "if we can just get unshackled from our passenger service." But he adds "Our service has to improve

A Need for Subidy. Can a telephone man patch up the palsed Pensy? Most rail experts argue that no manageral master strokes will be enough unless the Government subsidizes, passenger service, as governments of almost all industrial countries do. "The Penn Central is required for nut those trans." Perlman told Tisute Corresponden Roper Beardwood fast week. "There is no chance of their ever making monbeauties that the communities of the combeauties that Countries will be a subterior to the communities of the comtral countries of the comtral countries of the comtral countries of the comtral countries of the countries of the countries of the communities wouldn't pay it if we did. He would take to the hisbways.

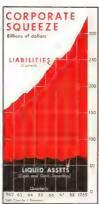
Perlman figures that the crisis will become "a blessing in disguise, because it has shocked the Government into realizing that we are not a rich railroad any noire. If we can get the Government to absorb passenger losses and lend us money to improve our equipment, we can survive."

Having lunged to the aid of the Penn Central, the Government now seems headed for a quasi-nationalization of the nation's railroads. Legislation that sailed through the Senate and seems assured of success in the House would are ate a semipublic. Government-subsidized agency, the Rail Passenger Corp (Rail pax), to take over long-haul passenger service from railroads that want to une it up Railpax would start operations in March 1971, Most of its directors would be named by the President, the Transportation Secretary would establish the routes, and the corporation would set standards of service

Merely relieving the rollroads of their obligation to carry people will not solve their other problems. The Missouri Kansav-Texas line scrapped its last passenger service four years ago, for example, but today is in worse financial shape than ever. The U.S. lines suffer from featherhed union rules, "encrusted man-

Example, an engineer of a Penn Central Metroliner collects 4½ days pay or \$111, for each six-hour round trip of 452 miles between New York City and Washington The stipend is based on a rule dating from the days of steam power that defines 100 miles as a day's work. agements, outmoded facilities and overspiping trackage. Three separate rail networks compete for the slight husness in the Michigan Pennisula above (rarian Rapids). Defroit and Toledo, only on hour apart, hardly require the linkage of four different lines. Five railroads connect Dalls and Kanass Cit's To divive and proposer. U.S. railfolds to the control of the con-

High Cost of Help. Above all, the nation needs to devise a balanced national transportation policy, equalizing subsidies and favors among railroads, airlines, barge, ship, truck and bus



lines. The Government may have to invest in new technology for trains, as it has for jet planes and atomic energy agriculture and medicine. The railroaders themselves need to try all kinds of new methods to gain business Several roads have plans to remove mounting loads of city garbage and haul it to rural dumps at costs no higher than those of today's disposal methods. Unions have to be persuaded to give up make-work practices Last week, as part of an 18-month exseriment aimed at attractine more freight traffic, the United Transportation Union agreed to eliminate some restrictive job rules on the Illinois Central.

The hastily patched-together plan to rescue the Penn Central raises crucial questions about the fundamental relationship between Government and business. Washington can scarcely be exsected to bail out every big company that runs into difficulties because of a money shortage, managerial incompeence or ill-advised decisions. What if an airline or another defense contractor pleads for emergency help? The Government itself is penched for cash. If it shells out large subsidies, the federal hudget will plunge deeper into deficit. stoking the inflationary fires. If the Government gives more loan guarantees to straitened companies. Washington will take on vast new powers as the arhiter of just who should get credit. And if the Government acts to guarantee a corporation. Washington will naturally want a voice in the business

For all its commitment to private enterprise the U.S. may have no pracical alternative to Government operation of most rail passenger service But if Washington moves to involve it self much further in the problems of other businesses, it will basically change the American economy in ways as yet anforescen

The Nonbuying Mood

A rise in consumer spending is essential to the Nixon Administration's plan for an economic upturn later this year. But hope for that rise dwindled last week with the findings of a Uni versity of Michigan quarterly survey of 1,300 families, which showed consumers less inclined to buy than at any time in the 18 year history of the survey. Dur mg April and May, for example, the proportion of families intending to purchase new cars was 20% below the same period a year ago. Based on consumers' personal financial expectations and buying plans, the survey's ndex has been dropping steadily since Presdent Nixon's first full month in office It went down from 78 1 in this year's first quarter to 75.4 in the second. Because the findings have always led the changes in the economy by at least one quarter, the survey takers predict that the present slowdown will extend through the third quarter and probably until year's end. If so, the recession will have lasted twelve months, the longest stretch since 1953-1954

The slump should continue to be midd because consumers buying ability remains strong: almost half of those polled said their earnings have increased over the past year. But people are reve en sign that Infalsion is easing, and they are increasingly worried about unemployment. The consumer's gloom will not be dispelled, says the survey, until the Administration produces convincing paign against thing prices and containing the spread of unemployment.

Although now it is deepening. The industrial production index fell 8% in May, its biggest drop since November; it has gone down in circli of the last ten months.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Those I.O.S. Loans

The long-delayed annual report of Bernard Cornfeld's Investors Oversess Services, Ltd., was finally made public last week. As expected, it was an explosive document that disclosed several reasons why the \$2 billion mutual fund complex tumbled into trouble

First, the 1969 consolidated net earnings were a dismal disappointment. They came to only \$10.3 million—down from \$14.4 million in 1968, and far from Cornfeld's predictions that I.O.S. would display in the company Arctic oil lands, I.O.S. would have earned less than \$600,000. More important, the



GUY DE ROTHSCHILD & WIFE Noblesse oblige at the bank.

1969 earnings were reduced by a \$4,000,000 reserve set up to over "potential losses" from "certain transctions," notably company loans to its own and affiliated officers, directors, and employees. Some of hem used the money to buy 10.5 stock Parth, because the potential of the

The company's auditors, Arthur Anderen & Co., hedged their approval of the 1969 report because I.O.S. did not give enough information on the borrowers and the amount of the loans. The report reveals, however, that at year's end the loans amounted to \$30.8 million. A \$4.700,000 loan was made to Denver Millionater John King, who dropped his bid to take over the com-

pany last month. An unspecified company officer borrowed \$2,800,000 A total of \$8, 100,100 was extended to company executives for oil and gas ventures. It has been reported that the loans were cleared by I.O.S.'s former president, Edward Cowert, and that some of them went to his family trust Seeking of Comback, I.O.S. now

needs two things, cash and the confidence of investors. Other groups, including rival foreign-based funds, have been dickering to gain control of I O.S and provide just that. Last week, in the Paris headquarters of the French Rothschilds. Guy de Rothschild chaired a secret meeting of European and U.S. bankers to hammer out a proposal for taking over LO.S. Rothschild's interest was more than the noblesse oblige of a patrician banker. His Banque Rothschild was an underwriter of LO.S.'s \$54 million stock issue last fall, and the Rothschild reputation for astuteness has not been helped by the stock's decline from \$10 at the offering to \$2.50 last week

A takeover of I.O.S. by a Rothschildheaded bankers' group is not the only possibility Some company officers have been talking about splitting off parts of the company in which they have influence and, in alliance with bankers, selting up separate enterprises. Complain ing of internal dissension. Cornfeld pointed to "those maniacal guys on the board." Cornfeld still has about 15% of the company's stock, and, like Napoleon trying to come back from Elba. he has been jetting from country to country, seeking to gather proxies from his sales managers for a triumphal return to power.

MONEY

Anger at Dollar Imperialists

The men who manage Europe's more yare increasingly annoyed with the U.S. They are upset by America's old habit of spending, lending and investing more abroad than it takes in from forcing sources—and lits new habit of not worrying much about the deficit Last to \$7 billion or twice as much care to \$7 billion or twice as much care in 1957, first-quarter figures in-deate that this year's deficit will be still higher.

Laid week, as mone-wine from 50 countries gathered at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switz-radna, B.I.S. Chairman Jelle, Zuiskra warned in unusually strong language which, by causing a world glut of dollars the huge U.S. deficits for a continuing international formation of control of the B.I.S. annual report added that it is "hard to discern how the that it is "hard to discern how the Causalhorities expect, by their own actions, to correct the haltane of payments."

This situation also worries many U.S economists, notably Robert Triffin, one

of the world's leading monetary experts. A short, round-faced, friendly man, Triffin was born and educated in Beljum, became a U.S. edition in 1942, and is now master of Berkeley College and European governments: he was among the first to suggest creation of the new international money that last year came into being as Special Drawing Rights, or piper gold. At a recent meeting of Tivit's Board of Economists, of which he is a member, he offered

The U.S. is unconcerned about its deficits because it has discovered that it can get away with a kind of "monetary imperalism." The position of the dollar as the standard of value against which all other currencies are measured.



TRIFFIN AT YALE GRADUATION

Europeans are losing patience.

enables the U.S. to escape the consequences that other countries suffer if they consistently overspend abroad In any other country, a parada of deficits comparable to those the U.S. has run would force devaluation of the currency Devaluation of the dollar, the currency control of the countries of the currency such chaos that it has been considered appearance of the considered of the considered outhinkable.

More Revoluctions. In theory, central banks of nations that become loaded with dollars can still send the dollars hack to the U.S and demand repayment in gold. They are afraid to 90. says Trillin, because the U.S gold stock, at \$12 billion, is far lower than the \$43 billion of potential foreign claims against it. The Europeans fear that if any large number of dol-

lars are presented for redemption, the Treasury will simply stop selling US gold, That, says Triffin, leaves foreign nations three courses of action—all of which burt them

Foreign commercial banks can lend dollars back to the U.S. Last year U.S. banks borrowed a startling \$9 biltion of Eurodollars. That gave the banks more money to lend in America, and cased the sting of the Federal Reserve's tight-money policy. But the U.S.'s borrowing drove Eurodollar interest rates as high as 12%, and the rise helped to pull up all other European interest rates Foreign central banks can buy up unwanted dollars and hold them in official reserves. In West Germany, the Bundesbank last week bought \$500 milbon that flooded in-mostly from spaculators-during a single day. This process is inflationary, because the foreign currency paid out for the dollars adds to the money supply in the country that does the buying

▶ Foreign governments can allow the price of their own currencies to rive, usually by formal revaluation. That reduces the inflow of unwanted dollars, but a revaluing country must resign in Eventual Country must resign in Even to West German, Yevalued the mark last year, and Canada is currently letting the price of its dollar in relatively free trading. Some E1 ropean central bankers forecas a were of upward revaluations, in about a year of upward revaluations, in about a year gain france, the Durch gives and they are gain france, the Durch gives and they are year, and probably the German mark again.

That could pose a danger for be US Right now American officials welcome revaluations because they tend to lower the price of US, goods in foreign markets. But revaluations also amount to a gradual cheapening of the
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A Matter of Faith, European countries are organizing to give themselves more muscle to force the U.S. to restrict the outflow of dollars Partly at Triffin's urging, the six nations of the European Common Market are moving to set up a joint reserve fund as an initial step toward a common currency. The directors could make collective decisions on how many dollars to accept in the E 1 ropean reserve fund and on the management of any revaluations. They could also impose joint restrictions on the amount of Eurodollars that U.S. banks could borrow. That would hurt moneyshort U.S. businesses by cutting down the supply of lendable funds in America. In the long run, a common European currency would reduce the world's dependency on the dollar by introducing a potent rival in the exchange markets.

If Washington wants international financial stability, says Triffin, it must ultimately find ways for the U.S. to live within its means The indispensable first step is to curb the inflation that is damaging the nation's competitive position,

ADVERTISING It's a Tough Life

An adman named Jerry Della Femina was vitting around with some colleagues trying to dream up a campaign
for Panavonic, a Japanese electronics account. "Twe got it," he chortled "I see
a headline Yes, I see this headline

—ROM THOSE WONDERFUL FOLKS
WHO GAVE YOL FRAIL HARBOR." The



DELLA FEMINA IN HIS OFFICE Leaving no parts of the body untouched.

line never made it into the campaign, to the Debt Femma revived it as the title to the property of the propert

More than One. Much advertising today has a numbing sameness, says Della Femma, but the adman is to be pitted, not blamed He offere finds it umpossible to create individual selling pitch-se for the rising number of nearly identical products. "Some poor son of a high is stitting in his office at Compton the products of the products o

be 20,000 times before. If you're doing an ad for Tide, what do you say? What do you do about Axion?"

Cusoline is another difficult product to sell In Della Femina's view, Mobil's We want you to live" campaign is smarter than most because it says that the company really cares about its customers. Beer campaigns are tough. Della Femina contends that Stan Freberg's Ballantine's Complaint" campaign, a takeoff on Portnov's Complaint was based on the wrong premise "How many beer drinkers can read?" Della Femina asks. By his reckoning, Schaefer, a Brooklyn-hased brewer, has the best advertising theme: "The one beer to have when you're having more than one That message means something to a beer drinker, says Della Femina "Here I am, having more than one. As a matter of fact, I'm having 17 at one sitting. And Schaefer is the only beer that will make me feel great when this binge is all over.

Tomorrow the World. As Della Femina tells it there seems to be no end to the resourcefulness of agencies and their clients. Promotion reached a new level with the development of the increasingly controversial feminine-hygiene deodorants. "Businessmen ran out of parts of the body," Della Femina explains, "We had headaches for a while, but we took care of them. The armost had its moment of glory, and the toes, with their athlete's foot We went through wrinkles, we went through diets We conquered hemorrhoids. So the businessman sat back and said, 'What's left?' And some smart guy said 'The vagina' Today the vagina, to-

An adman is only as good as his latet ideas, and when he runs out of them, he walks the plank Usually the agency box does not like u do the firgency box does not like u do the firfor the pb. Of the killers. Della Fenma says: "In a lot of ways they're very much like the hit guys in the Mafa." At the big Ted Bates agency recently, "The retirement party for the killer was showed up for it,"

One financially troubled agency had on a rare known as the "Floor of Foran area known as the "Floor of Forgotten Men." to which it assigned highsalared managers who were working out their contracts before being let go
out their contracts before being let go
"Mone of them ever admitted that he
was one of the fired people," writes the
was one of the fired people," writes the
retary or anything. They were walking
around, but they were zombus.

As for creative stars, "it's really not unlike baseball. You've got about soven, eight, or maybe nme years when you're hot and everything you do works you're hot and everything you do works the headhunters are crying for you, and then there's that long downhall side." Della Femrana is still at the top of his form, but if he should ever get that winking leeling, the royalties from the working leeling, the royalties from criteries. The base was the provide a contractive of the

Will blue chips lead the return of the bulls?



should be the backbone of almost every investor's portfolio. But there are certain

times when blue chips look better to our analysts than usual.

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of major bear markets or in the early stages of bull markets. At such times, many blue chips have often outperformed both

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Aspects of the Novelist

His enduring fame illustrated some upside-down liw of Iterary reputations. His first novel (Where Angels Feer to Tread) appeared only four years after the death of Queen Victoria A Passer of India, which has last and most famous, was written in 1924. Though in later years he wrote essays and critically the order of the passer of the work of

Literary scholarship-which Forster loathed because it reduces writing to a rational rubble of themes and trends -will no doubt have little trouble in assigning Forster's influence and renown to sensible causes and perspectives. Forster grew up, after all, in comfortable uppermiddle-class circumstances (Tonbridge school; King's College, Cambridge; an inherited income of £8,000 a year), His confrontations of plot and apparent symbolism at first seem to fit easily enough into the new century's dramatic reaction against the massive structures and stiffing legacies of Victorian England pussion and beauty v respectability and ugliness (Where Augels Fear to Tread), personal freedom v conventional success (The Longest Journey), cultivation and simplicity v. the strangling encroachments of industrial wealth (Howards End) Most important, in taking up the issue of colonial oppression and racism in British India, Forster, with remarkable foresight, was the first to sound what became the most troubling political and moral issue of our times

Yet Forster's genius lies precisely in the impossibility of stuffing his books into literary boxes, however labeled. He strove to maintain a free and, in the o dfashioned sense of the word, disinterested view. More than any other novelist, he is proof that to become a significant writer, a man must be neither an idea machine nor a recording angel, but a human voice sounding with its own shifting ntonations in the ear and heart of the re. der. Describing the peculiar discrepancy between apparent message and feeling in Forster's novels, Lionel Trilling ob-served: "'Wash ye, make yourselves clean,' says the plot, and the manner murmurs, 'If you can find the soap.'

Forster is, in fact, a very unsuisfactory fellow when it comes to harfactory fellow when it comes to harsafety confrontations between vice and virtue. As ample-minded symbols on ins side of any argument, his characters are simple-mided symbols on For one thing, he often kills them off highlandedly. For another, they change sides right in the middle of the symbolic drama, or behave with maddening moonsstency in other ways. Mercurial and emacroacided, Dr. Azir in A Passinge to India at first seems to come on as a stereotyped native victim of senseless prejudice. He is a victim. But he also proves to be arrogant, an Indian Moslem, he is as indifferent to the concerns of Hindius as they are to his own.

Forster had traveled in India and served for six months as private secretary to a maharajah. He was angry about colonialism But in A Parvage to India is elsewhere, he was circling toward the kind of contradictory, radical perceptions that can best be glimped obliquely, and with reservations. He suspected that the barrieris between the races



FORSTER IN INDIAN DRESS (1921)
Radical perceptions obliquely glimpsed.

—and between East and West—might prove to be impenetrable, though he characteristically went on insisting that the effort should be made

Forster rejected the customary methods of ranking novelists by greatness or arranging them according to their effect on their times, Instead, in Aspects of the Novel, he imagined all the novelists of the past 200 years scribbling away in matched pairs around a table in a chamber as big as the British Museum reading room, Samuel Richardson with Henry James (for "tremulous nobility"); H.G. Wells with Charles Dickens (as "humorists and visualizers") Forster in his various aspects could be paired with many in that room. With James, because he had James' grasp of the profound moral and emotional stakes that can change hands in outwardly frivolous situations, with Jane Austen, because he shared her skill at domestic

comedy, with D.H Lawrence, because in his own way he proclaimed the importance of passion

He had modest hopes for faction as a shaper of men and history. He saw the creative maignation as a mirror, an instrument of learning and reflection that strument of learning and reflection that events. The mirror inside will change, he thought, unless human nature alters. If, against all odds, that happens, he wrote, "It will be because individuals manage to look at themselves in a new way. Ferer and there people are not always that the properties are among them—are trying to do this." For stream way one of the third fact that the stream of the strument of the strument

The Lion That Squeaked

BECH A BOOK by John Updike 206 pages Knopf \$5.95

Now that John Updike's Bech stories from The New Yorker have been federated between hard covers, it is easier to see them for what they are the funneed, most elegantly written and intelligently sympathetic renditions available about what happens when a writer stops being a writer and becomes a culture object.

Updike has ingeniously and elaborately invented Bech and his entire literary career. Verishinitude is heightened by various Nabhokovan carrouches, inby various Nabhokovan carrouches, introductoris letter to Updike from Bech that shrewdly stops short of being a seal of approval. "I don't suppose your publishing this little jen of a book will do either of to drassic harm."

reads suffered the worst that his abundant societs and his own easily seducible character have to offer. It is not he natural voice of John Updike, of sourse, though Bech experienced early fame like Updike and some of their travels have been the same. The basic Bech a gently saffire caricature of a Jewsen with the same than the same that the same than the same that the same than the same tha

Updike's elfin revenge includes a sixpage bibliography of Bech's works as well as criticism of them Travel Light, Bech's highly praised first novel, seems o carry strains of Kerouac's On the Road and Bellow's The Adventures of Augie March, Brother Pig. a novella. hints ever so slightly of Mailer's stylishly oblique and politically muddled Barbary Shore ("Puzzling Porky" is Updike's title for the TIME review). When the Saints, a collection of essays and sketches of the kind that often get published from the sheer momentum of a downshiding career, contains such elegies of West Side New York as "Sunsets over New Jersey" and such Commentariana as "Orthodoxy and Orthodontics" Bech has also succumbed to the siren song of journalism with such ar-

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than one of the largest selling filter king.



*4.5 mg vs 20.9 mg per cigarette Source, latest U.S. Government figures.





JOHN UPDIKE HENRY BECH I do Nabokov, He does John Reed.

tices as "The Landscape of Orgasm" (House and Garden) and "My Favorite Christmas Carol" (Playboy)

Lately Bech's fiction has taken a 180degree turn for the worse, but his life at least continues to be buoyed by his awareness of the irons of his satuation the quantity of his material rewards is inversely proportional to the quality of his production

At 46, Bech looks like a "mohcontrolled congressman from Queens hoping to be taken for a Southern Senafor "Fat lecture invitations are as available as women anxious to add a famous notch to their bedposts. In the three funniest adventures. Bech is sent by the State Department on a culturalexchange junket hehind the Iron Curtain. The tableaux of culturecrats in opulent neo-ezarist settings undoubtedly come from Updike's memories of his own US-sponsored tour of Russia in 1964. For Bech, the trip proves to be a sort of thinking man's "Mission: Impossible," in which Bech must make his way through the claustrophobic air

In Russin, where he endures the blastant romy of having a huge stud of royulty rubbes thrust on him. Beech and the houd of the Sowiet Writers' Union joust with voids glavese: "He toasts Jack London 1 toast Pushhan He dees Hemngway, I do Turgenev, I do Nibolov, He counters with John Reted "Phe-where, Beech visitily attempts" is own position in America not as a literary lien but as a "graying, furrively stylish ratindifferently permitted to graw and roam behind the wairscoting of a firstrapabout to be demolished anyway."

In Rumania, where he comes to think of himself as "a sort of low-flying t-2." Bech attends an underground cabaret that features an endless number of variety acts, including an East Cerman girl in a cowboy outfit singing Dip in the Hot of Texas. Humor at the expense of literal or imprecise translation.

is rampant. An admirer slathering to translate Bech into Bulgarian asks, "You are not a wet writer, no. You are a dry writer, yes?"

No and ves. As a dried-out writer, Begels closer to home. In London, an agressive young scholar browbeats Bechnolar browbeats brown brow

Yel Bech is never rolly partially a Yel Bech is never rolly places pooffer. Somewhere behind the Iron Curtain. Bech observes that "Shallowness can be a kind of honesty" It is a remark, worthy of Oscar Wilde. It is unlikely, however, that Wilde—who never tost the knack of drawing life from the surface of things—would have fudged with "kind of".

Best Sellers

FICTION

Love Story, Segal (1 last week)
The French Lieutenant's Woman,

- Fowles (2) Great Lion of God, Caldwell (4)
- 4 Deliverance, Dickey (3) Losing Battles, Welly (5)
- 6 Travels with My Aunt, Greene (6)
- The Value of Nothing, Waitz (7)

 K Calica Palace Briston

 The Godfather, Puzo (8)
- ,0 A Beggar in Jerusalem, Wiesel (10)
 NONFICTION
 Up the Organization, Townsend (1)
 - Up the Organization, Townsend (1) Everything You Always Wanted to
 - Know About Sox, Reuben (2) The Sensuous Woman, "J" (3)
- The New English Bible (4)
 Human Sexual Inadequacy, Masters and Johnson (8)
- 6 Mary Queen of Scats, Fraser (5) 7 Hard Times, Terkel (6,
- 8 The American Heritage Dictionary 9 | Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Angelou (7) 11 | Points of Rebellion, Douglas (10)

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CINEMA

Hitchcock by Clément

It takes a loi of gumpton these days to make a film that does not pander to youthful passion, express the abyamal views of a gloony philosopher-director views of a gloony philosopher-director was the particularly raky is the does of filming an old-fashioned Hitch-cockian murder mystery in all its creaking introacy. That is precisely what French Director Rom Chement [Per Middle of the Chement [Per Middle of the Roin.]

Thanks to Clément's superb sense of mood and control, the film skips along so briskly that the viewer forgets that two hours is a long time to spend watching an ancient contriviance complete with a menacing stranger, misleading extra corpses and mixed handbags of loot

From a window in the Riviera resort of Hyères. Melle (Marlene Jobert) sees a stranger carrying a red airlines bag. He looks too creepy to be anything but a sex deviate; sure enough, he breaks into her home and Tapes her. When he lingers on, she drops him with twin blasts from a double-harreied shotgun, throws his body into the sea and puts his watch and wallet in the furnace. She does not tell her beat of the first him with the work of the sea of

Deft Intrigue. Dobbs spends most of the movie trying to force Mellie to confess to murder; she spends most of her time trying to figure out just whom she killed. One unsure note is the convenient reason she resusts Bronson's insistent interrogation a childhood



JOBERT & BRONSON IN 'RIDER' A touch of blood-and-feathers

trauma has made her reluctant to confess anything. Still, Clément weaves his intrigues so deftly that such minor annoyances never seriously intrude.

The latest in a long, long line of Gallic gamines, Mile Jobert is sometimes a bit too cool and saucy to convey the proper measure of terror, although she is just forlorn enough to be touching In any event, Bronson more than compensates for her flaws in their sharp running dialogue. Bronson's U.S. films (The Magnificent Seven, The Great Escape) have apparently typecast him as just another ugly face. Here he shows himself as perhaps the most underrated actor this side of Rod Taylor. He is the consummate inquisitor, and even as he slowly falls in love with Mellie, his thin smile retains an intriguing touch of blood-and-feathers sadism.

Darkness to Light

These patients have turned away from outer reality, it is for this reason that they are more aware than we of inner reality and can reveal to us things which without them would remain impenetrable.

-Sigmund Freud

That inner reality is explored with remarkable perception and puissance in Diory of a Schinophrenic Girl. The movie demonstrates that although no mental illness is less understood than ochraphrenic, some schnophrenic can exhapped the some schnophrenic can what exhapped the some school of the work of the w

First released in 'Italy in 1968, the film is neither documentary nor purely creative cinema Rather it is a dramatue and scrupulously faithful reproduction of an actual case history in which a Swiss analyst, Madame Marguerite Sechehaye, successfully treated an apparently rretrievable 18-year-old girl

Mother-Infont. In the film, Anna (tighnslane D'Dras) lives in an interior Tibet, where he rules as queen but is not permitted to eat. She crees of "orders that must be obeyed" and "a system that is accusing me of an infinite crime." She resists even spoon-feeding Her analyst, Blanche (Margarita Lo zano), patiently unravels the girls deep, swarfed skein of emotions.

Anna's resentful mother had been psychologically unable to breast-feed, and the child had rejected the bottle. Thus Anna willingly eats only apples she plucks from a tree, since she equates them with the breast and anything else represents the artificiality of a bottle Anna makes substantial progress—until she discovers the analyst with another pulicits and tries to drown herself in a



LOZANO & D'ORSAY IN "DIARY"
Through 18 years in 18 months.

fit of jealousy. Blanche takes Anna home and assumes a mother-infant relationship. Carefully, she leads the girl through 18 years of life in 18 months.

Directed by Nelo Risi, who also colladorated on the script, Diary is candid without being royoguristic and sympathetic without being mawkish. Risi's gentle direction never obtrudes, and even the flashbacks do not obstruct. The film's muted colors and luxurant landscapes heighten the dramatic impact.

Antidaine D'Orsay, a schoolgirl in Italy making her first acting appearance, is unself-consciously compelling as the irrational, ranting girl Margaria Lozano carefully controls her role as the wearily optimistic analyst. She is especially touching at the end, when the girl sho has raised from darkness to fight—and who in turn has uplifted her—in ready to leave "It feels like a bereavement in side of me. That, I suppose, is the price of giving birth."

Autistic Nonsense

Cara Mta It is L. Cutherine, I realize I have been a faithless correspondent, my truest friend (as I have been faithless in so many things in life). Hopelessness has compelled me to write Remember those midnight talks we had in the convent school about the search for that precious grail called love? How I laughed at you when you told me that love was an illusion, and that since I was actually Julie Christie I was never to achieve that mystical communion of souls, far sweeter than any carthly bond. You were wiser than I. cara. Love is a cruel, impudent sorceress who will never ensorcell me

I had been living in Rome with my sweet Marcello when my father insisted I come to Geneva for his fifth



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a dazzlina voung American named Gregory. So off I went to Geneva. In Soarch of Gregory, Outside the airport I saw a poster of an exquisite autoball chain a poster of an exquisite autoball chain sensitive to the souther than the souther than the souther than the first property. They's of I know that he must be Gregory. My darling brother Daniel, who still refuses to leave the villa and who still refuses to leave the villa and who still adores me so sufficatingly, poor ries of Gregory's mud escupades. Gregory became my obsession, even though I was search to thoughts that he had en gaged in a ciniq or airly with my father.

marriage (dear Father, he will ever be the child). He tempted me with tales of

Alas, I was never to possess him He appeared only in my imagination, and



SARRAZIN & CHRISTIE IN GREGORY

A thousand meaningless fragments

when he did not come to the wedung. I thought I would simply persish Dan tel pretended to help me find him, but the was desperately intent on keeping as apart Finally, in a transport of sor row. I decided to return to Rome Ah but then at the airport I saw the adornable autohall player and followed him to a hotel When I learned he was not my Gregory after all, my shearder draim shattered into a thousand meaningless Iragments.

It turned out that Dame Irony had dealt me a wicked coup deper Groy had been at the airport all along searching for me! Now it is too late for us. I know that love is an evanescence, a cruel will-o'-the-wisp that will-o'-tude me.

I can relate this odvssey of torture only to you, soul of my life. Any other audience would surely call this the flimstest piece of autistic nonsense since Green Mansions. Yours in despair of the bluebird of happiness.

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TIME, JUNE 22, 1970 91

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Photographed at the Capillano Suspension Bridge at North Vancouver, British Columbia.

